# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7206. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## ALABAMA.

*MOBILE A PROSTRATE CITY.*

ALARMING DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY STORES WITHOUT OCCUPANTS—POVERTY AND DEPRESSION—SOME OF THE CAUSES.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

A stranger visiting any of the large Southern cities cannot fail to be at once impressed with the deserted appearance of the streets, shops, and warehouses, and the general air of decay and dilapidation which everywhere prevails. In Charleston, S. C., business is slowly falling off month by month and day by day, and the people very justly attribute most of their misfortunes to the "Robber Governor" and others by whom they are oppressed. In New-Orleans and many lesser places it is also stated that high taxes and bad government are to blame for the prostration of trade and the increasing poverty of the people. In Mobile, however, it is not claimed that the Government of Alabama is either very corrupt or very dishonest, and yet the city is declining much more rapidly than any of the principal places of either South Carolina, Louisiana, or Georgia. Entering the town at 8 o'clock in the evening, one is surprised to find that all the stores are closed and the streets dark and silent. There are no carriages or other conveyances at the railroad station, and the stranger is obliged to stumble along through mud, and over broken pavements, to a dismal-looking hotel, where from four to six dollars a day is charged for accommodations which in New-York could be had for one and a half or two. A three or four days' residence in the city tends only to heighten and confirm these first unfavorable impressions. Day after day the people saunter along the grass-grown streets in a listless careless way, which gives ample proof of their indolence and lack of energy. On the steps of the Post Office and at the street-corners little crowds of ragged negroes congregate during the forenoon, and remain lolling in the sun for the remainder of the day. There is no business, no bustle, no excitement, but little real work, and consequently no money. At 8 o'clock at night, Mobile, a city of upward of thirty thousand inhabitants, it will be remembered, is absolutely dead. The stores and shops close soon after sundown, the negroes mysteriously disappear from the steps of the Post Office, and the whole town is enveloped in silence and gloom. Even the liquor saloons are badly lighted, and have but few visitors. A large and barn-like theatre is situated on the principal street. Just now a party of miserable provincial players, claiming on the bills to be "The Wallack Comedy Company of New-York," perform nightly to audiences of never more than seventy persons. On a corner, over a grocery store, a so-called variety theatre has been established, and here a few wretched girls, with cracked voices, sing indecent songs for the gratification of a half-dozen gaping countrymen. On the same street, and close by, a "wheel of fortune," which is authorized by an act of the Alabama Legislature, draws together a few negroes, who are each night swindled out of from ten to fifty cents. These are now the amusements offered to the people of Mobile, a city once noted for the splendor of its public entertainments and its private parties.

STARTLING DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

Within the past five years the price of real estate in Mobile has decreased nearly one-half, and in some instances more than three-quarters. During a conversation had last evening with Col. Price Williams, the leading real estate agent of the city, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and one of the oldest residents, he stated that during the last four or five years the decline in prices paid for real estate and rents had been most alarming. To demonstrate this he related many interesting incidents. Two years ago he sold a beautiful residence and garden situated on one of the principal streets to a gentleman who was then considered one of the most prosperous business men in the city. Some weeks since, in consequence of the dullness of trade, and from other causes, the house and grounds were again offered for sale at $15,000; no one would pay the sum, however, and the property could now be had for $12,000. A lady, who left Mobile for New-Orleans some years ago, recently wrote to Col. Williams to sell her house and garden, which three years since could not be had for $4,000. After much difficulty the property was disposed of for $1,260, and this was considered a very good price. Some weeks ago a young lady, who was obliged to take up her residence in Texas, commissioned a friend of Col. Williams to sell her family residence at once, no matter what it would bring. The house alone was insured for $2,200, and it was surrounded by a large garden. The entire property brought only $1,500. It is not only in the city, however, that this startling decrease is going on. A well-situated little farm, with a substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables, and out-buildings, on the line of a railroad some four miles from town, sold last week for $1,000, one-half cash and the remainder in one year. Five years since the buildings were erected at a cost of $5,000. Another farm of forty acres and a comfortable house only one mile from a trunk railroad is now offered for sale at $500. The house could not be built for $2,000. Many other incidents of a similar nature could be related, but it is perhaps only necessary to say that where real estate is disposed of it is sold for whatever price the purchaser offers.

In consequence of this decline in the value of real estate rents have also been rapidly falling. Within the past year the decrease has been from fifteen to twenty per cent. On Commerce street, which fronts on the river, and is one of the principal business avenues of the city, large stores can be had for the ridiculously low rent of $400 per year. Before the war they rented for $1,200. A day or two ago a large house in the centre of the city, containing a commodious store and many offices, was leased for $1,200 a year. A few years ago the same building could not be had for $2,800. One of the largest hotels in the place is now offered to any one who will agree to pay the insurance and taxes. Notwithstanding these low rents, however, the tradespeople are all in straitened circumstances, and many of them being unable to meet the demands upon them have closed their stores and given up business. The startling truth of this fact will be better appreciated when it is stated that there are at present not less than two hundred and fifty vacant stores in the city.

WHY BUSINESS AND VALUES HAVE DECREASED.

To the question, "What are the causes which have led to this condition of things?" many answers are given. A very few persons state that war and radical government have brought on all the trouble. High taxes, too, are blamed for much of the falling off in the value of real estate, for although the entire city, State, and county tax only amounts to 2.40 per cent., this rate is levied upon the full, and in some instances more than the full, valuation of the property. In an interview had with one of the most prominent citizens of Mobile upon the subject, he stated that, in his opinion, neither war, high taxation, nor radical government were to blame for the city's condition. He then went on to state that he, in common with many of his friends and neighbors, attributed the depression in trade and the fall in values to the great change which had been made in the labor system of the State. Shortly after the war, property of all kinds in Mobile was just as valuable, if not more valuable, than before. Business began to flourish, money was plenty, and the planters doing well. This was the condition of things when the negroes were enfranchised, and up to that time the most friendly feeling existed between the races. As soon as the blacks secured the right to vote, however, they very naturally desired to hold office also, and, aided and advised by a few outcasts from the Union army, they organized clubs, neglected their work, and spent whole days and nights at political gatherings. Since then, thousands of negroes have become entirely demoralized, and, refusing to work when it suited them to be idle, had brought ruin upon their employers and through them impoverished Mobile, which was more dependent upon the country districts for support than any other city of the same size in the Union. The many causes enumerated have, doubtless, more or less effected the business prospects of the city, but there are other reasons for the depression, which must not be overlooked. Within the past few years the crops in this part of the State have been bad, and most of the planters still foolishly persist in cultivating nothing but cotton. For this reason they have to buy food of every description for themselves, their families, and their hands. Their rich farms could easily be made self-sustaining, but they can't be induced to plant corn or raise stock, and they are dependent upon the Western States for the very necessaries of life. Even the commonest vegetables come from other States, and here in Mobile, to-day, a measure of apples, that could be had in New-York for twenty cents, costs half a dollar. For shoes, shirts and other clothing, the people look to the Eastern States, and so on through the whole list. "We are cotton-planters, Sir, not potato farmers," said a proud son of Alabama when I asked him why it was that the people of the State were so foolish as to send to other places for what could be produced much better at home. The gentleman forgot to mention, however, that as a cotton planter he was a pauper, and that by growing potatoes and cabbages he could make a fortune. In addition to this strange aversion of the people to raise anything for their own consumption, there are many good reasons for the stagnation of business in Mobile and vicinity. The city has always derived the bulk of its prosperity from handling, shipping, and selling the cotton crop for the planters. For the past two seasons the crop was not much more than half as large as in former years, and in consequence of the construction of new railroads much of it was shipped from the plantations directly to New-Orleans, Savannah, and New-York.

A CITY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

Another cause which largely contributes to lower the credit of Mobile and to lessen the confidence of the people is that the city has for upward of a year been without a properly-constituted municipal Government. At the election held last year the inspectors granted certificates of election to the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and also to a majority of the Democratic candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen, and other city officers. The old Mayor, however, who was a Republican, and a candidate for re-election on that ticket, refused to give up his office, claiming that he had received a majority of the legal votes cast, and alleging that he could prove that frauds had been committed by the Democrats at one of the polling places. After a tedious legal argument in the courts, the case was, in violation of the law, as is claimed by the Democrats, taken before the Chancellor, and he decided that the Republican Mayor had been re-elected. Under the laws of the State the city Government is composed of a Mayor, eight Councilmen, and twenty-four Aldermen. Of the eight Councilmen voted for, four Democrats were unquestionably elected. The other four seats were contested, as were also several of the Aldermanic positions, and the matter not having yet been decided, the city remains under the control of the Mayor, and without either Council or Aldermen. These are some of the causes which have prostrated Mobile. One other, however, must not be forgotten: While walking in the outskirts of the city this morning, I met an old negro, white-haired and bent with age, and after a few moments conversation asked him if he could explain why the people of Mobile and the neighboring country were each year becoming poorer. The following was his very striking answer: "Afore the war the white gentlemen 'tended to the politics, and the niggers worked. Consequence was, crops was good, and white folks had money plenty. Nowadays the white gentlemen and the niggers am both gone crazy on politics; don't neither of 'em do no work, and consequence is, aint neither of 'em got 'nough to buy corn bread." H. C.

*PHELPS SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT IN THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—In the Phelps case this morning, Mr. Hadley, of counsel for the prisoner, moved a stay of judgment, which the court declined to grant. Judge Westbrook then proceeded to pass sentence, and directed that the prisoner be confined in the Albany Penitentiary for five years upon each of the convictions, making fifteen years in all. In passing sentence the Judge's remarks to the prisoner were very impressive. The prisoner was remanded to jail and will be taken thence immediately to the Penitentiary. In the mean time his counsel, it is expected, will take the requisite steps to have the higher courts pass upon the question whether the offense was larceny, and other points of exception taken to the ruling of Judge Westbrook.

*BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

The Nevada State Fair opened yesterday at Reno.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $124,578.

The Canadian Government has decided upon narrowing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway.

The Springfield *Union* states that Chester W. Chapin will resign the Presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad in February.

Negotiations are pending between the Dominion Government and the Government of the United States for a rearrangement of the postal law between the two countries.

Phoebe Thompson, eleven years of age, a daughter of Stewart Thompson, was crushed to death by an engine passing over her at the lower railroad crossing in Altoona, Penn., yesterday.

W. W. Berg, late agent of the Grand Trunk and the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Companies, was arrested yesterday morning in Boston on a charge of embezzling from the latter corporation.

## WASHINGTON.

*APPEALS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE DECISIONS.*

WHAT A NEW-YORK MERCHANT SAYS ON THE SUBJECT—THE SAFE BURGLARS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Collector Arthur writes to Commissioner Blodgett that there are 3,000 or 4,000 appeals on file in the Custom-house which have not yet been forwarded to the department, and asks whether the recent circular is meant to apply to them. The department does not think such an application would be just. Some appeals founded in justice may have been made which ought not to be thrown out on mere technicalities, though it is supposed that nine-tenths of the appeals on file are of the class described as fictitious. A prominent New-York merchant who was in town to-day confirms the statements heretofore made, that brokers make it their business to discover "points," as they say, and then obtain permission to appeal in behalf of the merchants, with the condition of receiving half of whatever they may secure. They go to a merchant and say, "We have a point, and we want to make protests and appeals in your name and get back some of the duties you have paid." If asked to explain the nature of the flaw which they have discovered in the law or the assessment, they generally decline and simply desire to make the appeals for a contingent fee of half they can gain. This is the origin of the greatest proportion of the appeals, and the merchant referred to has been greatly annoyed by efforts of brokers to make appeals for him in matters where he knew they had no good case. While appeals already taken will not be cast aside on merely technical grounds, the department will, in future appeals, require simply that the statute be strictly observed, which describes specifically the "owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise," as the person who is to make the protests. The design of the department is not to throw obstacles in the way of merchants having prompt hearings and justice, but to remove obstacles to speedy determination of appeals which merchants themselves really wish and authorize to be made.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

The trial of the safe burglary conspirators was called to-day, but the session of the court was taken up with the consideration of preliminary questions, and no approach was made to unfolding the facts. The legality of the Grand Jury which found the indictments has been called in question by the defense, although the same point has been twice already decided by the court in other cases, and the jury has been sustained. The beginning indicates that the defense will take advantage of every technicality by which they can gain delay, or effect an escape without trial.

A COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE GROUNDING OF THE BROOKLYN.

A Court of Inquiry commenced to-day on board of the Brooklyn, at Norfolk, as to the grounding of that ship while leaving the harbor at Key West. The court is composed of Commodore Nicholson, President; Commodore Cooper and Capt. Harris, members; William B. Remey, Captain of Marines, Judge Advocate.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEDALS.

The United States Mint to-day delivered the first installment of bronze and silver medals struck by authority of Congress for the Centennial Commission, and protected by the Coinage laws. They are beautiful in design and execution, and are intended as memorials of the great commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and will be sold at $1, $2, $3, and $5 each, according to their respective styles, by the Centennial Board of Finance, and the proceeds will be applied toward defraying the expenses of the national celebration. The Mint will now turn out these medals rapidly, and the board will be able to supply the great demand for them that is pressing from all quarters.

THE LATE JUDGE CURTIS.

The resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, in respect to the memory of the late Judge Curtis, will be presented to the court on Friday by Attorney General Williams, who will, at the time of presentation, submit appropriate remarks on the life and character of deceased.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this afternoon, from Capt. Semmes, commanding the Pensacola Navy-yard, says that three enlisted men are sick, one of them a case of relapse. There are six convalescents.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,150,441; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,485,000; coin, including $23,796,900 in coin certificates, $79,897,086; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

BUSTEED'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The successor of Busteed as United States District Judge of Alabama has not yet been determined upon. The appointment is believed to be between Lieut. Gov. McKinstry and Gen. John Bruce, State Senator, with a strong chance for Judge Noah as a compromise candidate. Other candidates are mentioned, but Gov. Lewis is not, and will not be, an applicant for the place.

ARREST OF A PENSION-PAPER FORGER.

James Dunavan, charged with forging pension papers in Philadelphia in May last, and obtaining money upon the same, was to-day arrested at Fall's Church, Va., by Messrs. Sargent and McEltresh, detectives, and brought to this city. He will be returned to Philadelphia to-morrow to answer.

FIRST ISSUE OF THE NEW DISTRICT BONDS.

The first issue of the new District of Columbia 3-65 bonds took place to-day, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund paying out $36,000 in settlement of claims.

INCREASE OF OUR MERCHANT NAVY.

During the week ending Oct. 17 official numbers and signal letters were awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to thirty-three merchant vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 10,147. Five of these vessels averaged over 1,000 tons, the largest being 1,435 tons.

*VERMONT.*

SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS RE-ELECTED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20.—The Legislature to-day elected George F. Edmunds to be United States Senator from Vermont for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate the vote was 28 to 1. In the House, 157 to 61. The Democrats voted for Edward J. Phelps, and cast forty-eight votes. The balance of the votes were for Hon. Charles W. Willard, of Montpelier.

*UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—An important meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held in this city to-day. The meeting was fully attended. Among those present were Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, presiding; Thomas G. Baker, of New-York; Col. Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland; Major Benjamin J. Buckle, and Prof. Day, of Pennsylvania; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Samuel A. MacAllister, of Delaware. Important secret business looking to a thorough reorganization was transacted. Resolutions commending the appointment of Mr. Jewell as Postmaster General, and approving his course as such officer, were passed. Provision was made for a meeting of the National Council of the Union League, at Cincinnati, in January next. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Union Leagues of the United States. President Grant and his Administration were indorsed. The session to-day was a long one.

*NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.*

CHARLES B. FARWELL AND SIDNEY SMITH NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

*Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Hon. Charles B. Farwell was nominated by acclamation for Congress from the Third Illinois District to-day. Mr. Farwell is an earnest, active Republican, and there is hardly any doubt that he will be re-elected. The convention, which was harmonious in every respect, was presided over by State Senator Williamson. After his nomination Mr. Farwell thanked the convention for the honor so unanimously conferred upon him. He alluded to his past course in Congress, touched upon the financial question, "pitched into" apostate Republicans, and urged the necessity of nominating and electing only honest, qualified men for all public offices. The nomination is regarded with marked favor among all Republicans. If elected this will be his third term in the House of Representatives.

In the First District less harmony prevailed. There was some trouble concerning the Third Ward delegation, which, it was claimed, was elected by the votes of workmen employed by the Government in the new Custom-house and Post Office. It was shown to the Committee on Credentials that, under the direction of Assistant Architect Rankin and others of the Custom house "ring," regular Republicans were driven from primary polling places by stone-cutters and laborers, and that a delegation not a representative one was elected. The convention then ruled out the Third Ward delegation. The balloting was proceeded with, and, Hon. Arthur Dixon, President of the Common Council, having withdrawn, the contest was between Sidney Smith and Hon. John C. Dore. Mr. Smith received 62 votes, against 31 for Dore, whereupon the former was declared nominated. This is a nomination creditable alike to Chicago and to the country. Mr. Smith is one of our most prominent lawyers. He is a man of great personal popularity and of extraordinary intelligence. He has not sought position—indeed, it has been forced upon him—but he will make a strong canvass. It is believed that he will beat Barney Caulfield, his Democratic competitor, by a large majority. Caulfield, although an old Chicagoan, was, during the war, a strong rebel, and was concerned in the Camp Douglas conspiracy. At the close of the rebellion he went to Mexico.

The Congressional nominations in Chicago are as follows: First District—Republican, Sidney Smith; Democrat, Barney Caulfield. Second District—Republican, Jasper D. Ward; Democrat, Carter H. Harrison. Third District—Republican, Charles B. Farwell; Democrat, John V. Lemoyne.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Republican Convention at Chester to-day made the following nominations: For Congress, Eleventh District, Henry Alexander, Jr., of this city; for District Attorney, N. A. Leonard, of Springfield; for Executive Councilor, E. H. Brewster, of Worthington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The Democratic Congressional Conventions held in this city to-day are thinly attended. In the Second District, Alpheus F. Angell presided, and Hon. George H. Browne, of Gloucester was nominated for Representative, and accepted. In the First District, Col. Samuel H. Wales presided. Hon. Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, was nominated for Representative.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for this district, which was held here to-day, adjourned without making a nomination. Judge Countryman, who would have been nominated, recommended that David L. Follett, the Republican nominee, be supported.

*OHIO.*

CELEBRATION OF THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. FOSTER—TEN THOUSAND PRESENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Oct. 20.—This usually quiet little town, the home and namesake of Charles Foster, is alive to-night with delegations from all parts of the Tenth Congressional District to join in a grand celebration of the re-election of Mr. Foster to Congress. Not less than 10,000 people are here, and the town is literally alive with enthusiasm. Mr. Foster made a brief speech, thanking the people for their support and pledging himself to continue the work of reform in Congress. Mr. Foster could ask no stronger evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his constituents than the enthusiastic gathering of to-night.

*DELAWARE.*

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF SENATOR BAYARD TO MAINTAIN HIMSELF — TERRORISM OVER THE COLORED VOTERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20.—Senator Bayard is making desperate exertions to maintain himself, and secure a Democratic Legislature which will return him to the Senate. Besides his own addresses, Congressman Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, spoke with him at Middletown, on Thursday, and Senator Thurman, of Indiana, is announced to speak here on the evening of Nov. 2, the night preceding the election.

A general effort to terrorize the colored voters has been made, and continues. Many have been arrested on frivolous charges of illegal voting. At a Republican meeting at Newport, near this city, on Saturday evening, addressed by Hon. Anthony Higgins, United States District Attorney, a disturbance was created by an unnaturalized Irishman, who flourished a pistol and soon made a quarrel with the colored men present. Yesterday four of the colored men were arrested and sent to jail, on the charge of inciting to riot, and warrants were issued for thirteen others! Those taken were marched on foot, handcuffed together, from the place of arrest to jail, some four or five miles, the constables riding behind in a buggy and driving them in the style of the old-fashioned slave coffle.

*NEW-YORK.*

THE PROHIBITIONIST NOMINEE FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Horace W. Howland, who was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Prohibitionists, has written a long letter of acceptance. After denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the course pursued by the Republican Party respecting the temperance question, which, he claims, drove from its ranks large numbers of Temperance Republicans, he says:

"It may be profitable for that great party of reform, that sprang into life and being at the call of suffering and needy humanity, to reflect whether, if it shall forget its true mission now and refuse to battle against the worst of all human slavery, it will not be likely to meet merited reproach and death."

*PRAIRIE FIRES IN INDIANA.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Fort Wayne, Ind., says considerable uneasiness exists there in consequence of an unusual drought and heavy prairie and bush fires in that vicinity. At times the city is filled with almost blinding smoke and falling ashes, which, after sundown, settle down upon the city so densely as to render breathing and seeing difficult. Considerable damage is reported among farmers, but no authentic statement can be obtained.

*FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.*

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 20.—About 7 o'clock this morning one of the boilers in Mitchell & Co.'s pork-house exploded with terrific force, tearing the boiler-shed to atoms, and throwing the boiler a distance of 200 feet. Four persons were severely [illegible] one of whom has since died.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

*SPAIN.*

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF A NEW-YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

BAYONNE, Oct. 20.—There is no truth in the report of the assassination of Mr. Buckland, correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and Mr. Jerrard, representative of the English Carlist Committee.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE SPANISH FORCES IN CUBA.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—It is expected that a battalion of marines will be sent to Cuba by the steamer sailing the last of this month.

*FRANCE.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCILS-GENERAL—REMOVAL OF THE MAYOR OF NICE.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Fifty-seven of the Councils-General recently elected have effected their organization. In twenty-three of them Republican Presidents were chosen.

The Mayor of Nice has been dismissed from office because he recommended for election to the Council-General candidates who were in favor of the separation of Nice from France.

*GERMANY.*

THE TRIAL OF COUNT VON ARNIM—OFFICIALS IN PARIS TO BE EXAMINED THERE.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—A Judge will leave this city to-morrow for Paris for the purpose of examining the officials at the German Embassy in that city, thus expediting the trial of Count Von Arnim.

*CUBA.*

A CUSTOMS BARGE SUNK AND TWO OFFICERS DROWNED.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—A lighter ran into and sunk a custom-house barge yesterday. An officer of the customs service and an interpreter were drowned.

INCENDIARIES CAPTURED IN BATTLE TO BE SHOT—CABLE FROM CUBA TO JAMAICA—GOLD.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The commanding general of the Cinco Villas district reports that on the night of the 13th inst., a small band of negroes burned some farm-houses at Vega de las Nieves. Pursuit was immediately given.

In accordance with instructions issued by Captain General Concha, all enemies, captured in the field, who may be convicted of incendiarism, will be shot.

In an engagement on the cattle farm Bartolome, between a band of insurgents and a force of Spaniards, the former were repulsed with a loss of two killed and one wounded.

The British man-of-war Sea Gull has visited Cienfuegos for the purpose of testing the practicability of laying a cable thence to Jamaica.

It is reported that a society known as the L'dga Reguladora, organized for the purpose of regulating the price of gold, will commence operations Monday next.

A treaty of recognition, peace, amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition between Spain and San Domingo has been signed by Captain General Concha and Manuel Joaquin Delmonte as plenipotentiaries.

*THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.*

THE CONVENTION OF ADVOCATES OF REMOVAL TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—TWENTY-FIVE DELEGATES PRESENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—As predicted last night, the Capital-Removing Convention held in this city to-day was a very insignificant affair, only about twenty-five delegates being present, divided as follows: Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 4, and the remainder from this State. The meeting convened in Library Hall at 10 o'clock, when Judge Elliott, of Kentucky, was called to the chair. He was gratified by the honor, but knew nothing of the object of the assemblage. L. A. Reavis, of St. Louis, the leader, then explained in a few words that they were called together to consider the question of removing the capital from the Potomac to the Mississippi Valley. He advanced no argument or good reason why this should be done. The forenoon proceedings were irregular, and without point, and the hour and a half session of the afternoon was of about the same character. The Kentucky delegation took no interest in the affair, and were only present in obedience to the wish of Gov. Leslie. They are representative men, and a majority of them look on the affair as a farce. The Convention adjourned at 4 P. M., after appointing a committee of two from each State represented to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the delegates on the question under consideration, they to report at 10 to-morrow morning.

AN EVENING SESSION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—Contrary to expectation, the capitol movers got together again this evening at the Galt House, when the removal question was debated at length. Resolutions requesting Congress to consider the matter were adopted, after which the body adjourned, to meet on the call of the Executive Committee.

*ANOTHER DARING BANK ROBBERY.*

A CASHIER SEIZED AND GAGGED, AND HIS FAMILY SHUT UP—HE IS MADE TO OPEN THE BANK VAULT—THE ROBBERS MAKE OFF WITH ITS CONTENTS.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 20.—Last night F. T. Sawyer, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, Milford, awoke to find his room occupied by six masked men. They gagged him, put a rope around his neck, shut his wife, four children, and servant in a closet, dragged him to the bank, and made him open the vault, which they robbed of about $4,500 in currency, $15,000 to $20,000 in bonds, mostly Governments, owned by Robert R. Harrison, and some other securities. This done, they led him back to the house, tied him to a bed-post, and left. The family forced open the closet about 4 o'clock, and gave the alarm, but no trace of the robbers could be discovered. The Cashier thinks that at least a dozen were at the bank. The loss does not affect the bank's solvency.

THE LOSS PROBABLY $100,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Further developments show that the amount of securities taken must approach $100,000. W. B. Towne, J. Flurnau, and C. S. Averill are heavy losers, having had securities deposited for safe-keeping. A portion of the bonds taken are registered, and therefore not available.

HOW THE ROBBERS OBTAINED THE KEYS—AN ATROCIOUS THREAT.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The Milford Bank robbery has been placed in the hands of Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, and detectives have been detailed to make a thorough investigation. Professionals undoubtedly planned the robbery in advance. The cashier, Mr. Sawyer, has long been in the habit of leaving the keys of the bank in the possession of the Postmaster of the town, whose office is about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Mr. Sawyer. This precaution was taken by the latter in order to guard against such a scheme as that followed out by the robbers. The parties engaged in the robbery seemed to be well aware of the disposition of the keys, and after placing a cord around Mr. Sawyer's neck to prevent any outcry, forced him to accompany them by threatening to kill his babe in case he refused to comply with their demands. Arriving at the Post Office, the robbers effected an entrance by removing a pane of glass with a diamond, and the keys of the bank were soon in their possession. The country is being thoroughly scoured.

*MASSACHUSETTS.*

GOV. TALBOT ACCEPTS THE RENOMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Gov. Talbot's acceptance of the nomination for Governor was received to-day. It is a short document, in which Gov. Talbot thanks his party for an honor unsolicited and undesired, and designates the Republican Party as one of progress, humanity, and morals. If elected, he promises to sustain the high principles which have made the party so successful and glorious.

THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. DAWES NOMINATED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Henry Alexander, Jr., of Springfield, was nominated to-day in Dawes' district by the Republican Convention, meeting at Chester. He received the large vote of 62 out of 89, A. L. Soule, of Springfield, receiving 13; E. B. Gillette, of Westfield, 5; George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, 3; Charles R. Ladd, of Springfield, 3; and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, 1. Notwithstanding the large vote the opposition was very sturdy. One delegate spoke strongly against Mr. Alexander just before the vote and immediately after. The complaint against him is that he is not by attainments or abilities the man to represent the district in Congress. Mr. Kneil, the Post Master of Westfield, was the chief spokesman for Mr. Alexander. After the debate Mr. Alexander, who was in town, was brought into the convention. He stated that he had come up to Chester to withdraw his name from the canvass on account of the condition of his health, but since meeting the delegates who had strongly pressed him to change his mind he had done so, and would accept the nomination. It is the opinion of many shrewd workers that Mr Alexander will have a hard run against Chapin. The most popular man with the Republicans of the district was Gillett, but he persistently refused to be regarded as a candidate, and the movement in his favor was ended.

*THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over the North-west and lakes, with northerly winds, cold, clear, and partly cloudy weather and rain, on Lake Ontario; southerly winds, higher pressure, and warm, clear weather in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley; easterly and southerly winds, high pressure, warm and clear weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-westerly winds, rising barometer, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers remain unchanged.

PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle States, slight barometer and temperature changes, south-west winds, veering to northerly and north-west, clear and partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains in the north-western portion.*

For New-England, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, occasional rain, and cooler, clearing and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather.

For the North-west, and thence to Missouri, slowly falling barometer, north-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain.

For Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 66° | 43° | 3:30 P. M. | 69° | 64° |
| 6 A. M. | 68° | 42° | 6 P. M. | 69° | 60° |
| 9 A. M. | 67° | 47° | 9 P. M. | 68° | 58° |
| 12 M. | 70° | 59° | 12 P. M. | 58° | 55° |

Average temperature yesterday........53½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........66⅝°

*RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The engine, baggage car, and one of the second-class passenger cars on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, were thrown from the track to-day. The fireman and a brakeman were killed, and several passengers were severely, but not dangerously, injured.

*FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—It has just become known that the convention of steam-boat men which recently assembled in this city adopted resolutions strongly favoring the construction by Government of the Fort St. Philip Canal, with a sufficient depth of water for the passage of vessels drawing twenty-six feet, as the best and most feasible outlet of the Mississippi Valley to the sea.

*GEORGIA STATE FAIR.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—The second day of the State Fair was a success, 6,000 persons being present. The races to-day were only for horses that had never trotted less in than 2:40. The great races will be on Thursday and Friday. Visitors to the fair are coming in increased numbers.

*THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—The kuklux sentenced by Judge Ballard, mentioned in the special to THE TIMES of yesterday, was David Cox, and not Henry Triplett, as stated. The latter was the persecuted witness.

*THE CASE OF DOCKRAY.*

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A private letter from Fred. A. Dockray to a friend in this city dated Carcel Nacional, Santander, Spain, Sept. 21, briefly narrates his hard experience of Spanish injustice in Cuba, and adds: "I hardly know what my fate is to be. I have to-day received an encouraging telegram from Gen. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid."

*STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—William Gould, the well-known law book publisher, while on the witness-stand to-day in the case of The People vs. W. C. Little, was struck with paralysis of the left side, and was taken to his residence, on Madison avenue. This evening he was still helpless, though it was hoped he would recover.

*EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20.—At 5 o'clock this morning, while lying at Dardanelle, the steam-pipe of the new steamer Maumelle exploded. Two deck hands were fatally scalded, and three others slightly. Another jumped overboard and was drowned.

*PRESIDENT GRANT IN CHICAGO.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—President Grant held a reception in the drawing-room of the Palmer House to-day, which was attended by a very large number of people, including many prominent citizens.

*PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.*

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Kate Riley died this afternoon at Lyons, Mass., from the effects of a blow said to have been given by her husband, Owen Riley. A coroner's jury will investigate the case.

*GENERAL TERM CALENDAR.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The following is the General Term Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 21: Nos. 168, 203, 205, 206, 211, 23, 24, 48, 50, 64, 178, 179, 184, 27, 43, 193, 212, 216, 217, 224, 233, 238, 242.

## OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

*MASS-MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.*

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE AT COOPER INSTITUTE—OSWALD OTTENDORFER NOMINATED FOR MAYOR, PATRICK H. JONES FOR REGISTER, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, I. B. WALLACE, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, AND ROBERT BEATTY FOR ALDERMEN.

The Anti-Tammany demonstration, at the Cooper Institute last evening in point of numbers was a success. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by representatives of all sections of Democrats, the Teutonic element prevailing to a large extent. The platform was occupied by the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, among whom were many prominent Germans, and during the entire proceedings the audience, although not perhaps unanimous in the approval of the candidates nominated, evinced a decided antipathy to the ticket nominated by Kelly and Morrissey. Up to yesterday afternoon efforts were made to induce Mr. Royal Phelps to accept the nomination for Mayor, Mr. Ottendorfer being among those who favored this course, but that gentleman declined, it is said, to accept the nomination unless he was assured of indorsement by the Republican Party. Not being able to obtain the support of the Republicans, Mr. Phelps withdrew his name as a candidate, and the committee having the matter in charge then agreed upon the name of Mr. Ottendorfer. They were anxious to have the name of an American gentleman at the head of their ticket, but not being able to carry out their views, Mr. Ottendorfer freely consented to accept the nomination as a Democratic opponent of Tammany Hall. The meeting last evening was called to order by Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, who nominated Hon. Thomas J. Creamer as Chairman. Mr. Creamer, in denouncing Morrissey and Kelly, said they were already peddling out the nominations for 1875, and that Morrissey, a man who was daily violating the law, was giving out judgeships. He said neither Kelly nor Morrissey was a fit representative of the Irish race, and that the Irish would be false to their history if they allowed such men to govern them. This was received with cheers, coupled with cheers for Tilden and loud cheers for Gov. Dix. Mr. Creamer was in favor of having the charter elections held at a separate time from the State elections, as bad and incompetent men creep into office under the cloak of the candidate for Governor. The speaker in alluding to local taxation said that the taxes were high because the gigantic corporations failed to pay their proper proportion of local taxation, and, alluding to the depression caused by the panic of 1873, he advocated employment for the laboring classes to the fullest capacity of the City Government. Col. Edward L. Gaul next read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and he was followed by Ex-Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, who moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to make nominations, which committee the Chair appointed. The committee having retired, Mr. William W. Nyba made a brief address, in which he said that most of the evils they complained of arose from the centralization of power in the hands of a few individuals. The Nominating Committee having returned, presented the name of Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor, Gen. Patrick Henry Jones (Ex-Postmaster) for Register, Benjamin F. Beekman, I. B. Wallace, Joseph Blumenthal, and Robert Beatty for Aldermen-at-Large, which nominations were put to the meeting and adopted. Mr. Moritz Ellinger next made a brief address in support of the nomination of Mr. Ottendorfer, after which the chairman addressed the meeting. The committee, he said, had done their best to obtain an American candidate, but they could find no one to accept the nomination except such nomination was indorsed by the Republicans.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Thomas J. Creamer as Chairman, and the motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Creamer, in coming forward, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have been told for the past week, since the nominations at Tammany Hall, that it was too late now to organize any opposition to the candidates nominated last Saturday week at the old Wigwam. I think that if John Kelly and John Morrissey, together with Wickham and Hayes, were present here this evening, they would see that there was a thorough organization, and that the people are in the field. I would suggest to those gentlemen that when they next make nominations they had better keep them blanketed and hidden away until the day previous to election. I say there is sufficient time to organize. Two weeks are sufficient; one week—aye, one day in a City like this ought to be enough to stamp out that miserable clique that dares to dictate to the people of New-York. [Cheers.] I feel rather embarrassed here to-night, because I cannot see one of those men who met with me last August to organize an opposition; not one of those prominent gentlemen who has not left me or been captured. I refer to a little caucus that was held last August. One by one its members have fallen off. Why, my friends, do you know what the Tammany leaders are doing at the present time? They are actually promising and peddling out the nominations for 1875, and if you desire to know who will be the candidate for Mayor and the candidates for the other county offices in 1876, all you have to do is to go to the Hoffman House to-night, and John Morrissey can tell you. Morrissey is now giving out the Judgeships of the courts, which he and Kelly want to manipulate for their own base purposes. Morrissey nominating Judges! A man who daily violates the law of the land and is daily subject to arrest. I believe it was in ancient Rome, in the days of the despotic rulers of the Roman empire, that assembled thousands used to meet to witness the efforts of their gladiators for their amusement. But history has changed since then, and now, instead of us, the people, witnessing the feats of our gladiators, why the gladiators came to witness our feats for their amusement, set themselves up for rulers; dictate who shall govern us, and amuse themselves at our expense generally. Now, I have nothing to say personally against the leaders of Tammany Hall, because they have really done the best they could. Ten days ago I thought it was useless to make any determined opposition to them, little dreaming those men would make nominations of such a character. But when I read of the secret caucus held in the little private office of the County Clerk, at which these nominations were decided upon, I must say that my indignation did rise as an American citizen, to think that a great City like this was to be governed by two such men—men who disgrace the race from which they spring, and which they claim to represent in New-York. [Cheers.] These are not the kind of men dear to the Irish character. Irishmen love to follow an O'Connell or a Grattan. They love to follow heroes, and to hold themselves respectful only to heroes and statesmen and men of noble disposition and character. They do not follow as their leader a prize-fighter and a gambler and a keno-player, and they would be false to their name and to their race if they should allow a man of such character to make this City the byword of Europe and the whole world. [Cheers.] The followers of Kelly and Morrissey say this movement will hurt the State ticket. It was they who hurt the State ticket, when they handicapped it with such nominations as they made last Saturday week.

A Voice—Three cheers for Tilden! [Cheers.]

Another Voice—Three cheers for Gen. Dix. [Loud cheering.]

The Chairman—I believe in party organization and discipline, and healthy, strong, vigorous party action is always essential to check abuses in the powers that be. Every leader and every member of the opposition is a sentinel upon the action of those in power; and believing in the principles of the Democratic Party, I must say that Kelly and Morrissey had not much regard for the Democracy when they presented us with the ticket they did on last Saturday week. Our political system is divided between the National, State, and Municipal Governments, each separate in their charge and character. Whenever one interferes with the other, there is a disturbance and the Constitution is violated, and your liberties are in danger. A great many people believe to-day that universal suffrage, particularly in great cities, has been a failure, and I tell you I [illegible] believe it. If the ticket now presented [illegible]

me by Kelly and Morrissey is to be indorsed by the people at the coming election. I will believe that a Republican form of government for a city is a failure. During my legislative experience I have made several efforts to write my name upon the statute-books. I desired to have our charter so ordered that our Municipal officers should be chosen at a separate election from the national or State elections, so that the issues of the national and State elections should not affect the Municipal canvass. How is it now? A man nominated for Mayor of New-York may often ride into office on the strength of an issue raised in Louisiana 2,000 miles away. The country may be divided regarding the policy that should be pursued in our dealings with some foreign power, and on the strength of the position he takes on such a question, some man may become Mayor of New-York who has no qualification whatever for such a position. The great mass of the people have no time to watch local politics, and, therefore, the proper selections for local offices are never made, nor do the persons seeking those offices ever dream that they require fitness. The cry is, "Get me the nomination, and I'll go through." And they will go through, under the cloak of the candidate for President or Governor. Why, if I were Samuel J. Tilden, I'd do what John T. Hoffman did in 1868. In 1866 Morrissey claimed that he nominated Hoffman. Hoffman bore it and he was defeated, and then he shouted, "Save me from my friends!" In 1868 Hoffman managed to get Morrissey opposed to him; he got rid of such undesirable support, and he was elected. Now, we should be careful not to be led away by the party cry that we would be injuring the State ticket by opposing the Tammany dictators. I yield to no man in my fealty to the Democratic Party, and I am on record as having arraigned the President of the United States. I never received and never asked an appointment from a party to which I did not belong; nor can I be taken away from this organization now, as a great many have been, by any promises that can be made to me. I want no office. There is none they can give me that I could accept. I consider it a higher office to lead the people who are opposed to the tyranny of such men as Kelly and Morrissey. [Cheers.] I would like to dwell at length on Municipal matters if I had time. Our City has great natural advantages. Its noble strides in progress have been marvelous, and there is no reason why it should not continue to progress in the future as it has done heretofore. We all love it, for its people are the most noble and generous in the whole world. [Cheers.] Well, how stands the record? The panic has depreciated trade; wages have been reduced; rents have increased; taxes have become enormous. There is general disorganization in the City Government. Green has been fighting Van Nort, Van Nort fighting Green, and Havemeyer fighting both. Improvements have stopped just at the time when they ought to go on—in the midst of the panic and after American citizens have had to demean themselves by sleeping in station-houses and going to soup-houses for food—and all this while great improvements were needed, and the policy of every wise government in a city like this should be to provide employment for the working population. We had twenty miles of docks to build when trade was depressed and when we could employ every working man on public improvements. Instead of that they went to reduce expenses. I claim that we have not had for years in this City a man selected for any important position who was not nominated for one particular purpose—a reliable man to divide the patronage; the chief requisite in the nominee seems to have been to be able to remember a few persons who had elected him. This must change. There is not a more responsible office in the country than that of the Mayoralty of this great Metropolis. How stands it with "my candidate?" Has that gentleman exhibited any evidence of competency? Who ever heard of him in any branch of life?

A Voice—He backed Jimmy O'Brien.

Another Voice—Yes, and he backed Marshall O. Roberts, a Republican.

Chairman—The office of Mayor is one that citizens should carefully guard, and see that no unfit person occupies it. We must now look to matters at our own doors, and not make a hurrah about affairs down South. [Cheers.] What we need now is "home rule." Our City, that should be an example to the entire country and to all the other States, is the by-word of every State and of all Europe. There is on this island in real and personal estate four thousand millions of dollars. Talk about the City credit not being good! Why, there is no corporation in existence where credit is half as good. The Bank of England is not a comparison to it, and yet we find them paying seven per cent. for loans. The State is equally solvent, yet we are taxed to the utmost to pay interest on our Municipal and State debts. You who don't pay taxes directly will have to pay them indirectly. You will have to pay as much for a hovel here as you could get a nice cottage for in Philadelphia or the suburbs of Boston. And why is it? The large corporations do not pay any taxes whatever. You take the New-York and Hudson River Railways. They represent a capital of a hundred millions, and should be taxed. It is only a few years since they paid dividends of eighty per cent. The great difficulty with the Tammany leaders is to draw up some respectable old fellows to use as fit and willing tools, such as they now have in that old played-out fossil, Augustus Schell, of Union Trust Company history, which I don't think will bear investigation. That gentleman is the paid attorney of Vanderbilt and his hundred millions of stock. "Yes, there's millions in it," as the sailor says in the play, and "there's millions" of taxation for the people. In New-York the agent of this company swears he pays taxes in Albany, and in Albany County the agent probably makes affidavit that they pay their taxes in New-York.

The Chairman here returned to the Tammany nominations, and concluded by giving a mimic description of the caucus in the County Clerk's office, at which the audience laughed immoderately.

VICE PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

The Chairman having concluded his address, Col. Edward L. Gaul read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

*Vice-Presidents*—Thomas W. Clerke, Oscar Zollikoffer, John T. Agnew, Royal Phelps, James Gordon Bennett, Eugene Kelly, George P. Bradford, William Steinway, Henry Clausen, Charles O'Conor, William P. Earle, John H. Morris, Isaac Phillips, George W. Quintard, Inslee A. Hopper, J. Greaville Kane, James M. Motley, Joseph R. Flanders, Robert L. Cutting, Albert Weber, Adam S. Cameron, Julius Wadsworth, Emil Unger, Cornelius K. Garrison, Isaac H. Hunter, Charles A. Dana, William Wood, John S. Giles, Oscar A. Nathustus, Rufus Hatch, Horatio N. Twombley, Frederick Gugel, John Bryan, George Law, Henry T. Cleveland, Gustavus Levy, John Foley, Lawrence R. Kerr, Philip W. Engs, James Greer, Joseph Kuntz, Peter J. Stuyvesant, John A. Foster, L. Strauss, Henry F. Verhuven, Samuel J. Glassey, Andrew Gilsey, Charles H. Kerner, Dr. Louis F. Schultze, William Atkinson, George Smith, George F. Dege, William J. F. Dailey, William C. Marshall, T. G. Glaubensklee, George Burghard, Louis Williams, Abraham Dowdney, William J. Coles, Frederick Krutina, William Radde, Charles Cooper, Augustus L. Brown, Albert Elasser, David M. Koehler, William P. Bensel, David P. Conyngham, Joseph Kreutzer, Platt B. Dickinson, James H. Maclin, Joseph Frank, Simon Goldenburg, Charles Boss, John P. Huggins, Daniel P. Ingraham, John Pyne, William H. Raynor, William Turnbull, Christian Schwarzwaelder, Jacob Voorhis, Samuel B. White, William P. Richardson, Philip Bissinger, David B. Williamson, William H. Townley, Peter Cook, John Boyd, John Duke, Dr. E. Krackowizer, Thomas Mulligan, Jordan L. Mott, John W. Niederlien, William W. Niles, George W. Sauer, Marcus Otterbourg, Daniel Dodge, T. Maliguen, J. Wilson Green, Willy Wallach, James Michaels, C. A. Buttenschoen, Charles Weltz, George M. Mitchell, John L. Carbrey, Charles Lutz, Samuel F. Barger, Henry Mers, C. Krenkel, George Fulling, Chas. G. Judson, Ephraim H. Jenny, A. Michelbaeber, Henry Comstock, Frederick Gehrman, Hugh Nesbitt, John Riegelman, Dr. S. Waterman, Lewis G. Morris, Frederick Flaccus, John Reynolds, Hugo Gorsch, Julius Harburger, Samuel H. Crook, Charles J. Rose, P. Hyack.

*Secretaries*—F. P. Van Derveer, William H. Johnson, A. Goettman, M. Ingersoll, J. A. Kerrigan, John Kelly, J. J. Potter, M. A. F. Flanell, Charles Elsig, A. E. Wyland, Charles B. Cornell, Oscar Tibbals, Julian L. Myers, A. Dengler, Charles S. Arthur, A. M. Petshaw, Eugene M. Earle, James Matthews, John M. Wills, Henry Weiler, William Hennessy, William Ferguson, Thomas Arnell, Daniel Jackson, Henry Kierstein, George Walbrecht, F. E. M. Lordley, Jacob Searles, James Biglan, James L. Hastie, Charles G. Anthes, George Young, Edward L. Bullock, Thomas F. Rightmire, Robert W. De Grushe, William W. Dilks, D. L. D. Shelden, Christian Sick, Adam Hubschmidt, Edward Cahill, Richard Walters, Thomas E. Smith, Edward A. Blake, James E. Heatherton, O. S. Dawson, Peter Steffen, P. J. O'Grady, William Hall, Samuel C. Hines, James Bagley.

REMARKS OF EX-JUDGE THOMPSON.

The Chairman next introduced Ex-Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, who said: I move you, Sir, that a committee, to consist of twenty-five gentlemen, be appointed by the Chair to make appointments for the Mayoralty and other officers in the City Government. It may not be known perhaps to some gentlemen in this audience that but two short years ago the present nominee of Tammany for Mayor of the City of New-York, Mr. William H. Wickham, was one of the most ferocious among those who were exposing the corruption of Tammany Hall. The fact is that Tammany Hall is falling into such disrepute that they have been in the habit of sneaking outside of the organization to find men fit to be supported. Five thousand men stand here to-night, and as many on the outside, who have been unable to gain admittance, and I say it is a magnificent spectacle, and it augurs well for the success of the present movement. I believe it will result in a gain to the State ticket of 25,000 votes. I tell you Tammany Hall is a load we cannot afford to carry, and I very much doubt if this meeting had not been held whether we could elect our State ticket at all. I am satisfied now that the gentleman we have nominated for the Governor of the State will be triumphantly elected, and that this will be followed in 1876 with more important victories to the Democratic Party. I will conclude by asking the meeting to authorize the chair to appoint a committee of twenty-five members to make the nominations for the City Government.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as the Nominating Committee:

John M. Barbour, Robert L. Darragh, Charles E. Wendt, John R. Crell, Henry Murray, Henry Autenreith, John L. Carberry, Alfred Wagstaff, Francis Higgins, Thomas Mulligan, Adam Weber, Henry B. Mulhall, Oscar Zollicoffer, Charles Delmonico, Ambrose O. Neill, George H. McKay, Jenkins Van Schaick, Freeman J. Fithian, Moritz Ellinger, George Shea, Ferdinand Traud, John McGuire, John Cochrane, G. L. Macomber, and Robert W. De Bruche.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM W. NILES.

Mr. William W. Niles briefly addressed the meeting, taking as the text of his remarks the memorable saying of Abraham Lincoln, "The government of the people by the people and for the people," as contradistinguished from the government of the people by two, ten, or five individuals for the sake of the officeholders and spoils. He had no quarrel, he said, with John Kelly, John Morrissey, or any individual, except in so far as they were antagonistic to the principles which lay at the foundation of good government in the City and in the country. It was true that republican government was the best government upon earth, so it was equally true that that Government should be administered by the people. He denounced the administration of the Government for the aggrandisement of individuals or corporations, and pointed out that a significant feature of the movement was the expressed purpose of the people of New-York to teach the lesson that public officers were the peoples' servants, and not their masters. Referring to the Sanborn contracts, he charged Gen. Butler with administering affairs of Government in the interests of Sanborn, and not of the people. He also declared himself against a third Presidential term for Gen. Grant, an announcement which was received with cheering, and condemned generally the centralization of power in a few persons who claimed not to be responsible to the country.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

After Mr. Niles had concluded the Chairman said: The committee appointed by you to report a list of candidates to this meeting will now, through Judge Thompson, their Chairman, present their report.

Judge Thompson: Gentlemen, as Chairman of the committee I am instructed to mention for Mayor the name of a gentleman well known all through the City of New-York, a man well-known as editor of one of the leading papers of this City, and the leader of all movements which have for their object the good of the people of this City. I mean Oswald Ottendorfer.

The nomination was received with deafening applause, with many hisses intermingled. So soon as he could be heard the Chairman put the question of the approval of the nomination. He declared it carried unanimously.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee proceeded to name the nominee for Register. He said: I am about to name for Register a man who has well earned your support, if it were only for one little incident which I will mention to you. And, I might say we offered the nomination to the Chairman of this meeting, who positively refused. The incident is that our nominee has discharged the duties of Register before, but then he relinquished the salary to the widow of his predecessor, Miles O'Reilly. [Cheers.] I name to you Gen. Patrick Henry Jones.

He had scarcely finished when an excited individual on the right of the step, despite the efforts of those about him to restrain his anticipatory action, called for three cheers for the nominee, and they were given with a will. The Chairman then put the question to the audience and declared the nomination unanimously accepted.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee then began to make some remarks about the First Aldermanic candidate. But he was met with numerous calls for the names of all four at once, and so he gave them without further introduction. They are Benjamin F. Beekman, I. B. Wallace, Joseph Blumenthal, and Robert Beatty.

These nominations were also declared unanimously carried.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were next read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the nominations of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor and William Dorsheimer for Lieutenant Governor, and of the other candidates on the Liberal Democratic State ticket, and will give them our earnest support.

*Resolved*, That while in our general political action we give effect to the views we entertain by supporting candidates of like sentiments we deem it to be our duty as citizens to support local candidates whose election will aid to relieve our City from the disgraceful rule of two unworthy and incompetent men, and that we invite all good citizens, irrespective of party, to unite with us in the accomplishment of that object.

*Resolved*, That while the domination of John Morrissey and John Kelly may appear only to concern the Democratic voters of this City, yet the power they wield by means of the great Tammany fraud deeply affects the entire community. If the attempt they have boldly made to impose upon the City for two of its most important offices candidates who are expressly represented as their personal representatives shall be successful, the City will be subjected to the humiliation of being arbitrarily ruled by two men who do not possess its respect or confidence, and who are in no sense representative men of the worth and honesty of its citizens.

*Resolved*, That we present the ticket nominated this evening to the people of this City as one eminently deserving the support of good citizens of all parties. The candidates have been selected for their fitness and worth, and not upon partisan considerations; and they present a combination of strength, as representative men of different interests, that should combine in their behalf a general and triumphant support.

*Resolved*, That at the present crisis in our municipal affairs all good men should unite in an effort to secure an honest and economical administration of our City Government. All classes have a common interest, and should join in the common cause. The laboring man, the merchant, and the property-owner should stand together to maintain the credit and advance the prosperity of our great and noble City. The laboring man needs work, which the City may better give to him than support him in charity; the merchant needs that every possible facility shall be afforded for carrying on the mighty commerce in which we have our life and strength; the property-owner needs that his real estate shall be opened to the use of our vast population; and they all need that protection and comfort shall be secured to our whole people in an efficient manner, and at a reasonable cost.

We call, therefore, upon all, of whatever class or condition, and of whatever party, to support candidates who will honestly and diligently work to secure these great objects.

REMARKS OF MORITZ ELLINGER.

After the reading of the resolutions the Chairman introduced Mr. Moritz Ellinger. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is not often that a German, or a Dutchman, as some call him, addresses an audience like this; but I have a claim to speak here, for it is the Germans who have first been bold enough to say that this City shall not be ruled by Tammany. (Applause, and cries of "That's so.") You ask who has the courage to oppose Tammany? The Germans tell you they have the courage, and I believe there is independence enough in this City not to barter away the right of suffrage. Talk about Cæsarism, and the Democrats being opposed to Cæsarism, why there is no worse Cæsarism anywhere than there is in the City of New-York. In the nominations you have made here to-night a German is nominated for the first office in the gift of the people. He was never affiliated with Tammany Hall. He is a man who led the people of New-York, who led the Germans in the cause of reform. As a candidate he will stand as a leader of the reform movement. He is not nominated because he is a German, but in spite of his being a German. But he was nominated because he was an honest man, and the people of New-York will elect him because he is an honest man. He refused the nomination at first. But it was twice pressed upon him, and he accepted it, because it was said to him, "You are the man upon whom the people will unite." And he is the man whom the people will elect. There will be other speakers to follow me, and I do not care to weary you. (Cries of "Go on!") But I want to tell you the question is not whether we are successful or not; is not whether our candidates are elected or not, but is whether we are right or not. We must win because our principles are involved. But we will go into the fight, and we shall win. (Applause.)

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman then came forward and said: Of course, we are all engaged here to do the best we can—to do our duty. No matter how we may differ in other respects, I take it that seven-eighths of those present are in perfect harmony in State matters. I wish, however, before I end my connection with this meeting, to say a few words. As regards the candidates that have been presented to you, I desire to say to the merchant, the banker, the broker, the lawyer, the mechanic, the laboring man, and to all the citizens of New-York interested in good government, that as far as these nominations are concerned, if the names proposed are not equal to the emergency it has not been the fault of the committee who had the nominations in charge. I know the prejudice that prevails against having a foreigner for Mayor, but I desire to say to the American Democrats that if they see fit to vote for Mr. Wickham that our committee did their best to obtain a candidate in full accord with their views. Mr. Ottendorfer, a German Democrat of this City, went to Tammany Hall and presented the name of Edward Cooper, desiring to honor the son of the venerable Peter Cooper, who founded this institute, but he was spurned by Tammany. It was not, he said, until they found that no American Democrat would take their nomination that they selected Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and he could say that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden had not a better friend living than Mr. Ottendorfer. When several gentlemen were named to-day for Mayor, Mr. Ottendorfer asked would they run regardless of all surroundings if they are nominated? If so, he said he would be well pleased, as he did not want to be Mayor. I can tell you, said the chairman, that in this instance the Americans have shown themselves cowards, since they would not consent to run unless backed by the Republican Party, while Mr. Ottendorfer said that he would run on our nomination. This committee tendered me the nomination for Register, which I refused. [Here the speaker was interrupted by some person in the hall.] When order was restored he said: You see when these gentlemen get out of Tammany, where they are not allowed to speak, they take liberties. If John Morrissey was here that man dare not open his mouth. [Applause.] He concluded his remarks by referring to the integrity of Patrick Henry Jones, whom he nominated in the conference and supported, and announced that the next meeting would be held in Irving Hall this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who was nominated for Mayor, and Gen. Patrick H. Jones, who received the nomination for Register, are so well known in this City that it is unnecessary to give any sketch of their history.

Mr. Beekman, the first candidate on the Aldermanic ticket, is an American. In profession he is a wholesale merchant, and is also President of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

Mr. T. B. Wallace is an Irishman, and a member of the firm of Flanigan & Wallace, who do business in the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Blumenthal is already known in Municipal politics, having been a member of the Committee of Seventy, and twice a member of Assembly from the Fifteenth District.

Mr. Beatty is an American by birth, and his occupation is that of a printer and binder, at No. 15 Spruce street. His residence is in Harlem.

*THE LONG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.*

The Long Island Baptist Association commenced its Eighth Annual Session yesterday, in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, on Willoughby avenue. Rev. W. T. Dixon, (colored,) of the Concord Baptist Church, preached the annual sermon. Mr. A. B. Campwell was appointed Moderator. Most of the session was occupied in the routine business of organizing. Among the reports received from the different churches composing the association was one from the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, of which Rev. J. Hyatt Smith is Pastor. At the last session of the association the question was brought forward of expelling the Lee Avenue Baptist Church from the association because of the position it had taken with reference to the doctrine of "close communion." In the report of the church referred to, its Pastor, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, maintains his belief in "open communion." The report was referred to a committee appointed last year to consider the charges against the Lee Avenue Baptist Church with instructions to report this morning.

*THE WASHINGTON SAFE BURGLARY CASE.*

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS BEGUN—LEGAL POINTS RAISED AND ARGUED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Judge Humphreys, holding the Criminal Court, announced to-day the trial of the safe burglary conspirators, against Columbus Alexander, Richard Harrington, A. B. Williams, Col. Whitley, Michael Hayes, and Zeiruth, included in the indictment, were present. The absentees were Nettleship, Benton, and Cunz. There was a large array of counsel on each side. Mr. Hinkle presented an affidavit of Whitley, asking a postponement of his case until the next term of court, owing to the absence of ex-Solicitor Banfield and Samuel E. Chandler, the one being in California, and the other sick in Cambridge, Mass., both being important witnesses in his behalf, and who would prove Whitley's innocence. The court overruled the motion for postponement, saying Banfield could be telegraphed to appear, and the deposition of Chandler could be taken at his home. The Judge said this case had been before the public too long already, and therefore should not be further delayed. Mr. Hinkle also presented an affidavit from Nettleship, now in New-Jersey, saying his wife expects to be sick, &c., thus in part accounting for his absence from court. This was not satisfactory to the Judge, who directed the Marshal to call Nettleship to come into court. The Marshal therefore called three several times for Nettleship to come into court. Not making his appearance, the Judge declared his recognizances to be forfeited, and a bench warrant will be issued for his arrest.

Mr. Davidge, counsel for Harrington and Williams, filed a plea in abatement, in order to show that the Grand Jury who found the so-called true bill against his clients was illegally constituted, and that in this all safeguards to the citizen had been violated. The court, with a view of giving time for the examination of the plea, took a recess.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson and Columbus Alexander were present as witnesses.

After recess Assistant Attorney General Hill, for the Government, filed a demurrer to the plea of abatement.

Mr. Davidge, for Harrington and Williams, joined issue.

Mr. Riddle, special Government counsel, said the same question had been before the court three times, and unless the court proposed to reverse its former decisions counsel for the Government would not argue the case.

Judge Humphreys said he would hear argument in support of the plea, and if any new points were presented he would then hear from the Government.

Mr. Hinkle read and sustained the plea of abatement, and argued that the laws had not been complied with, and claimed a citizen could not be legally tried on an indictment found by a body not drawn or selected in strict conformity to law.

Mr. Davidge said he would not trouble the court with an argument. He had merely filed the plea *pro forma* for the purpose of saving the point, and was willing to take the decision of the court.

Mr. Hill suggested that the court rule *pro forma* on the point, overruling the abatement plea, and let the case proceed. Counsel might then note an exception and argue the abatement before the full bench.

Mr. Davidge consented, but Mr. Hinkle insisted upon a ruling of the court upon the merits of the plea in abatement. Judge Humphreys said he would sustain the demurrer, but if at any time during the trial the court should see that this is an erroneous decision, he would reverse it. He would not enter the demurrer till to-morrow. Mr. Riddle asked that Whitley be required to give bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance from day to day for trial. His own recognizance was taken for that amount, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

*CONSULAR CERTIFICATES OF CURRENCY DEPRECIATION.*

The following letter was sent to the Secretary of State to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to ask the attention of your department to the particular form of the certificate of currency depreciation heretofore issued to the several Consuls, declarative of the value of any depreciated currency in which invoices may be certified before them. Such form is found as No. 133, at page 357, Consular Regulations of 1870, in which form will be found the words: "Estimated in American or Spanish silver dollar." At distant consulates certificates of depreciation of the currency in which an invoice is made, have continued to be made upon the form with these words, which were designed to represent the standard currency of the United States. It is obvious that now neither the Mexican nor the American silver dollar is a proper equivalent in which to state the value of any foreign currency, the proper designation being the American gold dollar. Frequent irregularities and inequalities, in the values so expressed in consular certificates, are reported from the several custom houses, and I have the honor to request that Consuls, at all stations, when such certificates are required, be furnished at an early day with a form correcting the designation of the standard, as herein specified, and using the words, "American gold dollars," instead of American or Spanish silver dollars.

Very respectfully,
BENJ. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

*HUDSON RIVER AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The first fair of the Hudson River Agricultural Association opened to-day, and there were about three thousand persons in attendance. The display of cattle was larger than at the State Fair, and all the other entries were very numerous. The racing was very fine. The first race was for three-minute horses for a purse of $600; to the first, $350; to the second, $175; to the third, $75. Catskill Girl, Rutledge, George F. Smith, and Lotta started. Rutledge won the first and fourth heats, Catskill Girl the second and third, and George F. Smith the fifth and sixth. Catskill Girl was distanced by the Judges in the sixth heat after they had waited five minutes after the time for her to appear. The race was then postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow. The second race was for 2:36 horses, and May Bird, Lottie, Rosa Sonberg, Adelaide, Farmer Bane, Sweet Meat, and Bonner started. The first, third, and fourth heats were won by Bonner, and the second by May Bird.

*A RAILROAD FIGHT.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Circuit Court of Porter County, Ind., recently decided that the Michigan Central Railroad should permit the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross its track near Lake station in that county. This right, however, the Central officials refused to accord, and when the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Road were sent to lay the track yesterday they were met by a large force of men sent out by the Central to stop the work, and a collision was threatened, as stated in a dispatch last night. The County Sheriff, with a posse, attempted to disperse the mob, but was forcibly compelled to fall back; he then read the "Riot Act," and stated the penalties for resistance of the law. He attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders, but was unable to do so. This morning it is stated that steps are being taken to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty, with every prospect of success.

*SUICIDE.*

*Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Del., Oct. 20.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Garrett Pyle, a well-to-do farmer residing in Christiana Hundred, rose from his bed, and proceeding down stairs, deliberately cut his throat with a razor, almost completely severing the neck, and causing instant death. His fall upon the floor aroused the family, who, upon coming down stairs, found him expiring. No reasonable cause is assigned for the rash act, though family troubles are hinted at.

*A MYSTERIOUS CASE.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—John A. Carson, Captain of the schooner Kate Winslow, was found in an insensible condition in his cabin yesterday afternoon, and died last night. It is thought that he was foully dealt with.

*DRUNKEN RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20.—During a drunken riot at Newberry a colored policeman named Henry Buford was killed and several persons were wounded.

# THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

*THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. SEYMOUR STILL UNDECIDED.*

REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES—A REVISION OF THE NICENE CREED DEEMED INEXPEDIENT—THE QUESTION OF RITUALISM—LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Although yesterday's open session of the Episcopal Convention was scarcely two hours in length, a large amount of business was transacted. There was scarcely any debate, and the attention of the house was continually occupied with rapidly succeeding reports of committees and memorials. Among the features of the morning was a report of the appropriate committees favoring the setting apart of a missionary jurisdiction in Texas, and another declaring a new translation of the Nicene Creed to be inexpedient. The subject of Ritualism was once more touched upon, but was not discussed at any length. The obituary record for the past three years was presented, but, being incomplete, was referred back to the committee. Some important messages from the House of Bishops were received, and a great deal of miscellaneous business was transacted, of which an outline will be found below. At 12 o'clock the house went into secret session upon the subject of the confirmation of Dr. Seymour, but no result was reached at the time of adjournment.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday's session of the Episcopal Convention was opened with the usual morning prayer. Rev. Dr. Garrett, of Omaha, Nebraska, read the opening portion of the service; Rev. Dr. Geer, of St. Timothy's Church, New-York, read the lessons; Rev. Dr. Smedes, of North Carolina, read the creed and prayers, and Right Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, read the concluding prayers and pronounced the benediction.

At the conclusion of divine service the President took the chair, and the minutes of Monday's session were read and approved. It had been originally voted that the opening of yesterday's session should be secret, but, as the President announced that the house was very much pressed with business, it was upon motion resolved that until 12 o'clock the session should be an open one for the transaction of regular and miscellaneous business. First in order were the reports of the standing committee. On behalf of the Committee on Elections Rev. J. S. Shipman reported that the committee had received satisfactory credentials of the election of Rev. John D. MacCullough as a Supplementary Deputy from Florida, and of Mr. John Stiners as a supplementary from Rhode Island.

Permission was given to the Committee on the State of the Church to withdraw for the purpose of holding a session.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, on behalf of the Committee on Canons, asked that the standing order reported by that committee might be recommitted to it. On motion it was resolved accordingly.

The Committee on the Prayer-book reported, through Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, upon the memorials from the Dioceses of Alabama, Albany, Arkansas, Connecticut, Easton, Mississippi, Pittsburg, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin, which asked that a version of the Nicene Creed, "as conformable as may be to the original text," might be prepared for use in the Church. The committee were of opinion that the reasons assigned for the translation revolve about the "Filioque," and that it did not become this body to revise the creed without the cooperation of the Church of England and other Churches in communion with that Church and this. The report concluded with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Church ought not to enter upon the consideration of the proposition to revise the Nicene Creed until it can be done in some united council of autonomous churches using the English rites and in communion with this Church and the Church of England.

The report was placed on the calendar.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, presented a report from the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members. It was quite lengthy, and contained obituary notices of the following persons who have died since the last General Convention:

Rev. Chas. B. Dana, Mississippi; Major Josiah Hunt, Missouri; Mr. Peter N. Gray, Texas; Rev. Frank Brook, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Abner Jackson, Connecticut; Mr. John Duncan, Mississippi; Mr. Geo. Anderson Gordon, Alabama; Rev. W. N. Taylor Root, Indiana; Mr. Thompson Reed, Delaware; Mr. Thomas R. Johnson, LL.D., New-York; Mr. Richard D. Moore, M.D., Georgia; Rev. Frank H. Harrison, Alabama; Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, Massachusetts; Rev. R. S. Mason, North Carolina.

As it appeared that there were several omissions in the report it was recommitted.

The President called for the reports of special committees, and Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, but yielded it to Rev. Dr. E. M. Van Dusen, of Central New-York, who reported, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church, that it had passed the following resolution, which it presented for the consideration of the House:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the State of the Church recommend to the General Convention to take such measures as, in their wisdom, they may deem best to encourage the formation of associations, general and diocesan, to aid in the erection of churches, whereby the bounty of this Church, in this direction, may be called out in larger measure, and greater confidence inspired in its application.

The report was placed on the calendar.

The report presented yesterday by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of New-Jersey, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, offered a memorial from the Diocese of Kentucky, in printed form and numerously signed. It was not read, but it is understood that it set forth the impossibility of reaching the subject of Ritualism except by alterations in the Prayer-book, and it gave several reasons why these alterations should not be made and the present latitude on the subject ought to be allowed.

The adoption of the memorial was moved, but on the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Van Dusen, of Central New-York, it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New-York, who made a few introductory and explanatory remarks, the following letter from the Primate of England was read by the Secretary:

LAMBETH PALACE, Aug. 8, 1872.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I have to announce to you that both Houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury have unanimously passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this house requests its President to allow his address delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the presentation of the alms basin, to be communicated synodically to the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

In accordance with this resolution, I beg to forward to you a copy of the few words which, at the celebration of the holy communion in St. Paul's Cathedral, I addressed to the Bishop of Lichfield and the congregation of clergy and laity assembled on the very interesting occasion of the presentation of the gift sent by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to the mother Church of England. You have already received by telegram an account of the proceedings of that important day. The words which I spoke were as follows: In virtue of my office I am commissioned on this occasion to represent the Church of England. I receive this offering of love from our sister Church beyond the Atlantic, and I beg all of you who are here present, and all Christian people, to unite in your prayers to Almighty God that the richest blessings of His Holy Spirit may descend upon our brethren who thus express to us their Christian love, that for ages to come these two Churches and these two great nations, united in one worship of one Lord, in one Faith, as they are sprung from one blood, may be the instruments under the protection of our gracious Redeemer of spreading His Holy Gospel throughout the world and securing the blessings of Christian civilization for the human race.

I beg that you will assure the committee of which you are a member, and the houses of General Convention of your Church, how highly prized by all English churchmen has been the expression of regard which you have commissioned the Bishop of Lichfield to communicate to us. We beg heartily to thank the members of your Church for the kind reception accorded to our brethren who represented us in October of last year. The beautiful present, expressive of your kindly Christian regard, has been deposited in my keeping, to be used at the most solemn ceremonials of our Church in Lambeth Chapel, and elsewhere, and I trust it will ever remain in the hands of my successors, a pledge of that Christian love which binds together the daughter and the mother Church.

I remain, Right Rev. and dear Brother, your faithful friend and servant in Christ,

A. C. CANTUAR, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

This correspondence was ordered to be printed in the appendix of the journal of the house.

Mr. G. R. Fairbanks, of Pennsylvania, presented the following memorial from that diocese.

That the proviso contained in article 5 of the Constitution, whatever may be its value in reference to the older and stronger dioceses, must necessarily operate as an absolute prohibition of the erection of new dioceses in those parts of the United States where the growth of the Church is retarded by the great extent of territory and sparseness of population, rendering due Episcopal oversight always difficult and, to a considerable degree, impracticable, and where the work is altogether of a missionary character.

To require of the impoverished Church of the South and South-west, feeble in strength and numbers at best, the raising of an Episcopal fund sufficient to support a proposed new Episcopate, is imposing a condition precedent impossible to be met. Very few of the dioceses where such division is most imperatively demanded for the growth and extension of the Church have ever been able to provide an endowment or Episcopal fund; and while we believe that no new diocese would be attempted to be established without provision in some form for the support of its Episcopate, the existing proviso requiring satisfactory assurance of such provision, which has been construed to mean endowment, and of the suitableness or extent of which the general convention and not the diocese is made the prop, would effectually prevent in most cases even the effort to obtain such division.

The Diocese of Tennessee has been for many years looking forward to a division of its very extended jurisdiction, but, under this proviso, if an Episcopate [illegible] requisite, we regard the matter as impracticable [illegible] years at least. Out of forty-one dioceses now in [illegible] in this country, but thirteen have [illegible] of $30,000, and but seven have a fund of over $40,000. The great majority of the dioceses support their Bishops by assessments upon the parishes, and your memorialists believe that if this matter of the support of the Bishops be left, as formerly, to those who are directly interested in the question, there will be no lack of sufficient, suitable, and cheerful provision for such support. Your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully urge upon the General Convention the amendment of Article 5 by the omission of the following words: "And such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new diocese."

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, presented a report from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. It was very long, and was occupied with the consideration of the question whether the canons or constitution prevented the setting apart of missionary jurisdictions in dioceses whereof the Bishop and convention were willing that it should be done. The committee's decision will have special reference to the Dioceses of Texas and California. The conclusions of the report are embraced in its closing sentences which read as follows:

The committee are of opinion, therefore, that it does not require an amendment to the constitution to empower the General Convention through the agency of the Board of Missions and by the processes marked out in the canons and in the constitution of the society, which may be considered the constitution of the Board of Missions, with the consent of the Bishop and convention of any organized diocese, to occupy or set apart any portion of such diocese as missionary ground. This would be a full response to the terms of the resolution referred to the committee, but it is proper to point out that this does not recognize the right of the convention, even with the consent of the Bishop and convention of any diocese, permanently to dismember a diocese. Your committee are induced to add this because it has come to their knowledge that perhaps something like this has very innocently been done, but without any committal of the convention to its lawfulness.

This report was ordered to be placed upon the calendar in connection with a similar question already there. This will insure its discussion at an early date.

Two messages were received from the House of Bishops. One consented to the recall by the House of Deputies of messages Nos. 17 and 18, which had been sent by it to the House of Bishops. The other announced the concurrence by the House of Bishops with message No. 21 from the House of Deputies, nominating a Board of Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.

The Committee on Canons presented the four following reports:

REPORT No. 11.—The Committee on Canons to whom was referred a proposed amendment of the standing order relating to delegates from missionary jurisdictions, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and are of the opinion that it is inexpedient. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the proposed amendment to the standing order of delegates from missionary jurisdictions.

REPORT No. 12.—The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed canon on the Presiding Bishop, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and are of the opinion that it is inexpedient. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the proposed canon on the Presiding Bishop.

REPORT No. 13.—The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred message No. 9 from the House of Bishops, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this house concurs in the amendment of subsection [6] of section 7 of canon 13 of title 1, relating to standing committees in missionary jurisdictions proposed to this house in message No. 9 from the House of Bishops.

REPORT No. 14.—The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a memorial from Rev. John A. Wilson and others, asking among other things, for "such legislation as shall result in the establishment of a Court of Final Appeal," respectfully report that they are of opinion that this subject should rather be referred to and considered by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. They therefore recommend the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the subject of a Court of Final Appeal.

The reports were placed on the calendar.

The House of Deputies passed a vote of concurrence with the action of the House of Bishops setting apart separate new dioceses in Ohio and Michigan.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the order of the day was called for. But before the house was cleared permission was given to the Secretary to retain his assistants, he asserting that the business pressing upon him was too great for his unaided efforts. The permission was granted and the house went into secret session. It was understood that no result was reached at the hour of adjournment, although the subject of the confirmation of Dr. Seymour was vigorously discussed. At four o'clock to-morrow it is thought that the end will be reached and a vote taken.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the following messages from the House of Bishops were presented to the House of Deputies:

MESSAGE No. 27.—*Resolved*, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That canon 19 of title 1 be amended as follows, by adding the following:

SECTION 2. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in their respective offices and cures, shall be diligent in the inculcation, both publicly and in private pastoral teaching, for Christian holiness of life by the due maintenance of family worship, the religious training of children in the observance of baptismal vows, in abstinence from gaming and amusements involving cruelty to the brute creation, theatrical representations, and light or vain amusements tending to withdraw the affections from spiritual things, as is required by the apostolic injunction not to be conformed to this world.

MESSAGE No. 28.—The House of Bishops gives consent to the consecration of Rev. E. R. Wells as Bishop of Wisconsin, and has requested the presiding Bishop to take order for the same.

MESSAGE No. 29.—*Resolved*, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That canon 8 of title 2 be amended to read as follows: Canon 8. Of the abandonment of the communion of the Church by a Bishop. "If any Bishop shall, without availing himself of the provisions of section 20 of canon 13 of title 1, abandon the communion of the Church, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the diocese of said Bishop to make certificate of the fact to the presiding Bishop, together with a statement of the acts or declarations which prove such abandonment, which certificate shall be recorded by the presiding Bishop, and the presiding Bishop, with the consent of three Bishops next in seniority, shall then suspend said Bishop from the exercise of his office and ministry until such time as the House of Bishops shall consent, or refuse to consent, to his deposition. Notice shall then be given to said Bishop by the Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall within six months make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry. And if such declaration be not made within six months as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the presiding Bishop to convene the House of Bishops and if a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops shall at such meeting give their consent, the said presiding Bishop, or the senior Bishop present, shall proceed to depose from the ministry the Bishop so certified as abandoning, and to pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops that he has been so deposed. Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishop so certified as abandoning shall transmit to the presiding Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offense, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings."

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

*THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT SARATOGA.*

The business affairs of the United States Hotel at Saratoga have been for some time seriously embarrassed, and an investigation by some of the bondholders has resulted in a suit to foreclose the trust mortgage given as security to the bondholders, Charles A. Allen, representing upward of $100,000 of the bonds, becoming the plaintiff. The *Saratogian*, giving an account of the matter, says:

Affidavits are made by Mr. Allen, George L. Ames, John A. Bryan, and George H. Mosher, wherein is alleged not only failure to pay interest on the bonds, but violation of the terms and intent of the trust mortgage, and general mismanagement of the business, and neglect on the part of the obligors to fulfill their promises. It is alleged that Mr. Marvin allowed his name and credit to be used as an inducement to parties to buy bonds, but that he has sought to elude legal responsibility; that the hotel has cost $1,000,000, whereas it was not to have cost over $600,000; that a chattel mortgage in favor of the bondholders was not given as required in the bond, and that liens to the amount of $160,507 have been given on the property. The points of the case are summarized as follows in a circular issued "to whom it may concern" by the plaintiff's attorneys:

This action is brought to foreclose the trust mortgage under which the $600,000 of United States Hotel bonds were issued. It is therein claimed that, by the terms of such trust mortgage, the whole principal has become due: Because the interest coupons which fell due Sept. 1. 1874, were not paid; because the obligors failed to keep the property properly insured; and because they neglected to give to the trustees a proper chattel mortgage, as a first lien, on all the furniture. It is also claimed that the trust has been violated in the following particulars: By the issue of bonds in four series, payable in four, eight, twelve, and sixteen years, respectively; whereas, all should have been made payable alike; by selling many of the bonds for merchandise; whereas, they could only be sold for cash, at par. By hypothecating many more, as collateral security for debts, with power to force a sale, in case of default; whereas, this was not a sale for cash, at par, and if sold for less than par it would render them void under the statute against usury; by creating a bonded and floating debt of about $1,000,000 for land, construction, and furniture, whereas the same should not have exceeded the bonded debt of $600,000; by giving first lien chattel mortgages to third parties on most of the personal property, whereas the first lien should have been a chattle mortgage to the trustees.

It is also claimed, for the reasons above stated, that a Receiver ought to be appointed and the affairs of the concern wound up; also for the following reasons: Because the present proprietors have heretofore shown so little financial ability, and such a lack of administrative talent, that if all the extensions they now ask or can reasonably expect are granted, they probably could not successfully carry on the business, even for one more season. Because they have not sufficient capital to carry on an enterprise of such magnitude, and cannot raise money enough for that purpose, unless James M. Marvin makes good his alleged contracts with them, which he declines to do and probably will not do unless compelled. The Supreme Court has appointed George L. Ames, of Saratoga Springs, temporary Receiver.

Since the action was brought a paper has been circulated asking of the bondholders an extension, and quite a number have signed the paper. It is announced by the company that they have paid about $100,000 of floating indebtedness, but it is admitted that even if the bondholders would grant an extension, the temporary relief would not even then be obtained. The affairs of the concern seem to be in a [illegible] unusual sum of money.

has drawn an immense patronage, and will continue to do so if well conducted. We hope by another season to see it relieved of its embarrassments.

*BASE-BALL.*

THE ATLANTICS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS.

Greatly to the surprise of the five or six hundred persons who witnessed the game, and much to the disgust of the Mutuals themselves, they were yesterday badly defeated by the Atlantics. Neither club made anything like a brilliant exhibition of fielding skill, but the batting of the Mutuals was so miserably weak that it did not require even a good game on the part of the Atlantics to bring about yesterday's humiliating result, which, in a great measure, was due to Bond's effective pitching. So weak was the batting of the Mutuals that although twenty-nine men went to the bat during the first eight innings not one out of that number was able to reach his first base on a clean hit. In fact it was not until the ninth inning, when with two hands out Start made the first clean hit for his side—a good two-baser to left centrefield—and Carey followed with a "scratch" hit for one base, did a run seem possible. But these good hits availed them nothing, Hatfield furnishing the third hand out on an easy fly to Chapman. If their batting was bad their fielding was worse, as, with the exception of the outfielders, nearly every man in the nine committed one or more serious errors. Nelson and Carey were particularly unfortunate in that respect, as nearly all the runs scored by the Atlantics were made on their errors. Some very sharp play was done on both sides during the game, especially by Burdock and Start for the Mutuals, the latter making a brilliant one-hand catch of a badly-thrown ball in the sixth inning, which was loudly applauded by the spectators. McGee, of the Atlantics, however, made the best catch of the day off a hard-hit liner between right and centre fields, which he succeeded in capturing after a very long run. Pearce is also credited with making a brilliant line catch, and Dehlman with making some difficult catches off balls badly thrown to him by the infielders. But the strength of the Atlantic team was mainly in Bond, their pitcher, whose pitching, although indifferently supported as it was in yesterday's game, succeeded in sending the strong Mutual nine to Chicago. With the exception of a grand ten men and ten-inning game, which will be played on Saturday, yesterday's was the last game in which the Mutuals will take part this season. Appended is the score:

| MUTUAL. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | ATLANTIC. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higham, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Chapman, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Allison, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | Ferguson, 3d b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Start, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | Pearce, s. s. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Carey, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | Bond, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hatfield, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fleet, c. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Nelson, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | Sweezey, 2d b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Burdock, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Dehlman, 1st b. | 1 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Remson, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | ( | McGee, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Matthews, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Booth, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 2 | 27 | 1 | Total | 5 | 4 | 27 | 12 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| Atlantic | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Runs Earned—Mutual, 0; Atlantic, 0.
First Base by Errors of Opponents—Mutual, 3; Atlantic, 5.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Phelps, of the Mutual Club.
Wides pitched by Bond, 13; by Matthews, 19.
Fielding Errors—Mutual, 10; Atlantic, 6.

To-day the Boston and Atlantic Clubs will play their ninth championship game on the Union Grounds.

*REV. ROBERT COLLYER.*

HE DECIDES TO REMAIN IN CHICAGO—STATEMENT TO HIS CHURCH.

*From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 19.*

A very large congregation greeted Rev. Robert Collyer yesterday morning, among those present being Mr Wirt Dexter, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. Marry Nelson, and other prominent citizens. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with wreaths and designs of flowers, surmounted with two sheafs of wheat, the whole in memory of the mother of the eminent divine, who was called to her eternal home on the 11th of July last. Mr. Collyer descended the aisle leading to the pulpit, and, on reaching the altar, he paused for a few moments in mute admiration of this token of the friendship and esteem of his congregation.

Before giving out his text, he addressed the congregation briefly, and said that he wished to refer to a matter that had disturbed them as well as himself, and which had also excited some attention from the public. Perhaps some of them had read a leader in the *Sunday Times* about this matter, in which some things were said which had been better left out; things implying that considerations of money entered into the question. That had nothing whatever to do with his going on either side, and they would now go on just as they had been doing. He acknowledged that he felt, as he said in his card in yesterday morning's *Tribune*, somewhat as if the tank was dry, and that they would do better with a fresh man, and he in a new field. He had been called very strongly to the Church of the Messiah, and for two weeks he felt as if he would go; he didn't know but that they would take the same view of it as he did—that he had done as much good here as he could do; and another and a newer man might continue his work more successfully than he; that they might think with him that in New-York he could begin over again, and renew the work he had been doing. But to his surprise his congregation would take no such view of it; they would not listen to any such view of the case. Inasmuch as he was unable to induce them to change their minds when they had once made them up, nor ever succeeded in altering any determination that they came to, he guessed that it was no use to say anything more about it. The Reverend gentleman said that, if anything was needed to strengthen his intention to stay—which there was not—it would have been supplied by a letter he received from his friend Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis. He had received many letters of advice during the time of his halting. Some of them advised him to go, some to stay; but the burden of the testimony was to stay with his chosen people. If there was a man in the country capable to give good advice at such a time, it was his friend Dr. Eliot, for in all that he said, did, and advised, he was "faithful." He then read the letter he had received from Dr. Eliot, as follows:

DEAR COLLYER: I hear that you are kindly called to the New-York Church of the Messiah, and that you think of going. In the immortal word of Lincoln to Grant, "Stick!" So far from going, lay aside every weight, and run the Chicago race stronger than ever. It is your work, your field, the prize of your high calling. Why bury yourself in New-York? The "Unity" is your offspring, the crown of your rejoicing. Has your love been estranged from it? That cannot be, and, although times of comparative coolness or diminution of warmth come ever between loving husband and wife, you will never be loved or prized elsewhere as there. It is your work, good friend; nobody else can do it. It is your Samson-lock of strength, by which you are strong. The whole world built the church for you, under a Collyer contract, and its roof will fall in if that tie is broken. Call the people together and say, "The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." That word will bind all hearts to you, and the best vigor of their strongest days will return with a greater future than they have as yet known.

So it seems to me, standing on the outside and giving advice unasked for. Pardon it. Yours truly and always.

W. G. ELIOT.

After reading this letter he carefully folded it, and, holding it up to the view of his congregation, remarked: "I put that into the scale, and it went right down." Mr. Collyer then remarked, with uplifted eyes and deeply-moved face, "And so naught but death shall ever part ye and me, and we will work together to the end for the goodness and grace of God."

He then preached the sermon, taking as his text: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—II Timothy, ii, 15.

*THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH DISTRICT.*

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says that it has never known so deep-seated an opposition to Gen. Butler as at this time, since he first came to Lowell into that district, for the purpose of being sent to Congress. From Haverhill, Lynnfield, Ipswich, Wenham, and other towns of the district, it says it has received, verbally and by letter, the strongest expressions, going to show that if an opportunity for a good hearty union of those who are opposed to the present order of things could be afforded, Butler could be beaten even against the influence of his money. Speaking of Charles F. Thompson, his Democratic opponent, it goes on to say: "A great many [Republicans] will vote for Mr. Thompson outright, and others will lack the moral courage to do so, and for no other reason than because the Democratic label happens to be pinned to his back. In the principles which he to-day publicly avows, however, he is more nearly in accord with the doctrines on which the Republican Party professes to stand, than his competitor. He is a man of honesty and ability, and whose unselfishness is one of the most striking traits of his character. As a member of the Essex bar he stands well, both in the estimation of the lawyers and the judges. Though he is the last man in the world to set up a standard of personal morality against others, or to make any public parade of his own habits of life, he is to-day a practical total abstinence man, not for election purposes, or with any expectation that the fact will be heralded, but because of his personal conviction that this is the wise and safe course for a man to follow. We consider him very far preferable to his competitor, who is *not* the choice of the thinking men of the Republican Party, and who misrepresents the only principles which the party is really worth living for.

*SUDDEN SINKING OF A SCHOONER.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The schooner Davison Selleck, from New-York for New-Bedford, with scrap-iron, sprung a leak and sank in five minutes, about 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, four miles from shore, between Watch Hill and Point Judith. The crew were picked up by the schooner James Fitch, Jr., and taken to Newport.

# THE TURF.

*MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.*

FALL MEETING AT THE PIMLICO COURSE—HARRY BASSETT WINS THE MILE DASH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The annual Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club commenced to-day at the Pimlico Course. The track was in fine condition, and the weather fair and bright.

The first race was a mile dash, for all ages, that have not won since July 1, this year; $350 for the first horse, and $50 for the second. Sixteen horses came to the post, as follows: Harry Bassett, Gray Planet, Lottie Moon, Resolute, Carolina, Rosebud, First Chance, Keene Richards, Hattie, O'Neill, Chief Engineer, Box, Audubon, Frank Stanford, and Jury. One of the pools sold before the start was as follows: Gray Planet, $120; Harry Bassett, $75; Lottie Moon, $55; Resolute, $55; Field, $60.

After several false starts they all got off except Stanford, who sulked and refused to run. McDaniel's Harry Bassett came in a winner, Belmont's Gray Planet a good second, and Cantrill's Lottie Moon third. Time—1:44½.

The second race was the Dixie Stakes for three-year olds; two miles, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit; Col. McDaniel to add $2,000; the second horse to receive $1,000 from the Maryland Jockey Club; the third horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; closed Jan. 1, 1873, with sixty-eight nominations. The value of the stakes to the winners is $11,300.

The following horses started: Picolo, Rutherford, Brigand, Aaron Pennington, Paladin, Vandalite, Dublin, Moses Primrose, Judge Thurman, Madge, Josie B. Carlina, Bonaventure, Ed. Breadhitt, and Grinstead. One of the pools before the start sold as follows: McDaniel's entries, $800; Lewis & Co.'s, $675; Denison and Crawford's, $200; Jennings', $160; Sanford's $130; Field, $130. Lewis & Co.'s Vandalite took the lead at the start, and kept it to the end, coming in six lengths ahead of McDaniel's Madge, Sanford's Brigand third, Denison and Crawford's Rutherford fourth. During the race Chamberlin's Carlina threw her rider, but fortunately he was not hurt. Time—3:35½.

The third event was a two-mile heat race for all ages. Purse, $600 to the first horse; $100 to the second. The starters were: Sandford's Mate, 3 years, carrying 114 pounds; Lewis & Co.'s Bessie Lee, 5 years, 111 pounds; Cotrill's Bannerette, 3 years, 92 pounds, and Stone's Colonel Nelligan, 3 years, 95 pounds. In the pools, before the first heat, Mate sold at $350 to $100 on the field. Bannerette took the lead on the start and kept it until the last quarter, when Mate collared her, and they came up the homestretch neck and neck, Mate passing under the string winner by a head, Bessie Lee third, and Col. Nelligan distanced. Time, 3:37¼.

The second heat was won by Bannerette, Bessie Lee being second, and Mate, third. Time, 3:39¾.

The third heat and the race was also won by Bannerette, who came home in a canter, Mate being badly distanced. Time, 3:47¼.

The fourth contest was a hurdle-race, welter weights; two miles, over eight hurdles; three or more to start; $400 to the first horse, $75 to the second, and $50 to the third. Five horses started, pools before the race selling as follows: Hitchcock's Limestone, $800; Green's Daylight, $120; Gilmore's Austrine, $75; field, (Torrance's Moonstone and Harbeck's First Chance,) $30. The race was won by Limestone, Daylight taking second place, Moonstone third, First Chance fourth, and Austrine, who fell at the last hurdle of the first mile, fifth. Time—3:59¾.

The attendance numbered about 2,500 persons.

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

This is the second day of the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, and four races are on the programme. The first affair is the Central Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse. In this there are twenty-eight nominations, making the stake worth $1,900 to the winner. There will be the following six starters, viz.: A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis; Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Goneril; D. McDaniel's ch. c., by imp. Australian, out of Betty Ward; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna; and Pierre Lorillard's b. c. James A., by Leamington out of Maiden. The second event is a selling race of one mile and three-quarters, with the usual allowances and 7 pounds extra to horses entered not to be sold. In this are Preakness, 107 pounds, not to be sold; Mollie Darling, 82 pounds; Carlina, 87 pounds; Allie Hunt, 104 pounds; Cariboo, 94 pounds; Galway, 103 pounds, and Resolute, 103 pounds. The third race is one of mile heats, for three-year olds that have not won a stake race, which has the following large field: Mollie Darling, Josie B., Larry Hart, Judge Thurman, Rutherford, Paladin, Base, The Hoaxer, Bettie Clapham, Lotta Moone, and Botany Bay. The fourth race is a gentlemen's post stake, welter weights, one mile and a quarter—the horses to be ridden by members of any recognized club in this country or Canada. The subscribers are Belmont, Purdy, Oden Bowie, Lawrence & Lorillard, T. B. & W. R. Davis, Joseph Donahue, and H. Gaffney. The pools on these events at Johnson's last night were as follows:

CENTRAL STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chesapeake | $165 | $130 | $135 |
| James A. | 80 | 75 | 80 |
| Rhadamanthus | 90 | 75 | 75 |
| Aniella | 13 | 12 | 27 |
| Holbrook. / Betty Ward colt } | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Total | $364 | $307 | $348 |

SELLING RACE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preakness | $100 | $110 | |
| Galway | 50 | 66 | |
| Resolute | 20 | 34 | |
| Allie Hunt | 10 | 22 | |
| Mollie Darling / Carlina / Cariboo } | 13 | 19 | |
| Total | $193 | $249 | |

MILE HEATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rutherford | $60 | $80 | $85 |
| Larry Hart | 50 | 50 | 56 |
| Josie B. | 32 | 31 | 39 |
| Lotta Moone | 18 | 18 | 14 |
| Botany Bay | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| Mollie Darling / Judge Thurman / Paladin / Base / The Hoaxer / Bettie Clapham } | 21 | 18 | 14 |
| Total | $189 | $207 | $203 |

There was no betting on the gentlemen's post stake.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

The Excelsior and Prospect Park Colt Stakes were trotted yesterday at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, before a select party of gentlemen interested in the breeding of trotting stock. Both the stakes were valuable, and many of the finest bred colts and fillies in this country were engaged in them. The Excelsior Colt Stakes had twenty-seven nominations, and six started, viz.: Killarney, Milton Medium, Leda, Quartette, Glenrose, and Frank Ellis. Killarney was the favorite, at $60, Glenrose bringing $30, and the field $7. Killarney won in two straight heats.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Excelsior Stakes for three-year old colts and fillies the get of stallions subscribing to the stake, of which there were eight at $250 each, closed with twenty-seven nominations—twenty of which paid $50 each, and seven $150 each; mile heats; value $3,550.

Isaiah Rynders' b. c. Killarney, by Aberdeen, dam by Alexander's Abdallah ... 1 1
R. Steel's b. c. Milton Medium, by Happy Medium, dam by Sackett's Rambletonian ... 2 2
James L. Wheaton's b. f. Leda, by Aberdeen, dam Pattie W. ... 3 3
John Cecil's ch. c. Quartette, by Idol, dam Emma Hoyt ... dis.
George Alley's b. f. Glenrose, by Idol, dam Lady Durland ... dis.
Peter Finnegan's b. c. Frank Ellis, by Happy Medium, dam unknown ... dis.
Major Thomas Morton's ch. f. Almeda, by Messenger Duroc, dam Cora De Stella ... dis.

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 41 | 1:19 | 2:41½ |
| Second heat | 41¼ | 1:20½ | 2:43¾ |

THE PROSPECT PARK STAKES.

The Prospect Park Stakes was the second race, and out of thirty-seven nominations four started, viz.: C. H. Simmons' blk. f. by George Wilkes, McClure, Belle of Kings, and Auctioneer. The Wilkes filly was the favorite over the field and won the rich prize in very fast time. She is very speedy and proved her staying qualities by trotting the second heat better than the first.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Prospect Park Colt Stakes, for colts and fillies three years old; mile heats; $50 at the time of entrance and $100 on Oct. 1, 1874. Thirty-seven nominations, of which five made their last payments good. Value, $2,160.

C. H. Simmons' blk. f., by Geo. Wilkes ... 1 1
G. S. Burr's blk. c. McClure, by Messenger Duroc, dam Nellie Wilmarth ... 2 2
C. R. Van Wyck's b. f. Belle of Kings, by Jupiter Abdallah ... 3 3
A. W. Griswold's b. c. Auctioneer, by Tattersall ... dis.
G. S. Burr's b. c. Marathon, by Messenger Duroc, dam Lady Alamac ... dis.

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Second heat | 40 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# LOUISIANA.

## *OPPRESSIVE MONOPOLIES, AND HOW THEY ARE CREATED.*

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY AND CRESCENT CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE COMPANIES—HOW THE PEOPLE OF NEW-ORLEANS ARE DEFRAUDED AND IMPOVERISHED—GOV. KELLOGG'S OPPORTUNITY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

Among the many questionable and corrupt laws which have been enacted by recent Louisiana Legislatures, and which have been signed and promulgated by unscrupulous Governors, there are a large number of so-called monopoly bills, which have done more to directly injure the people of the State than even the new Canal lease, act eighty-one, the Levee bill, or any of those which have been already explained and exposed in the columns of THE TIMES. Bills of the character mentioned, to the number of eighteen, have become laws within the past six years, and many columns could be filled with a detailed account of their unlawful and unjust provisions. It is only necessary, however, to be acquainted with one or two of the principal ones to understand the scope and nature of the others.

Chief among the class of laws named is one which authorizes the maintenance of "The Louisiana Lottery Company," and which grants to its incorporators the exclusive right to pocket $1,000,000 a year by practicing upon the simplicity and credulity of the negro and poor foreign population of New-Orleans. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the bill in question was passed during Gov. Warmoth's administration or that the scheme is now passively supported by Gov. Kellogg. The title of the original bill was well worthy of the talented legislative manipulator who secured its passage. It was as follows: "An act to increase the revenues of the State, to authorize the incorporation and establishment of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and to repeal certain acts now in force." The certain acts mentioned being those which were passed by the former Democratic Legislature, and which authorized and legalized the sale of lottery tickets by two small companies. The objects of the new company, as innocently set forth in the new bill, were as follows: "The objects and purposes of this company are, first the protection of the State against the great losses heretofore incurred by sending large amounts of money to other States and foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets and devices, thereby impoverishing our people." This ends the first clause. Further on it is stated that, in order to bring about these desirable results, the company wishes "to establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery tickets at terms and prices in just proportion to the prizes to be drawn, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of such prizes." The third object of the company, as set forth in the bill, is "the crowning glory of the whole." It is "to provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the benefit of the citizens of Louisiana." This, when translated, means that the company is to pay to the School Fund of the State $40,000 a year in lieu of all other fines, fees, dues, or taxes, whether State, county, or municipal. In other words, they are allowed to hold an immense estate, carry on an immense business, and are taxed at the rate of about two per cent. a year, private citizens being obliged to pay very nearly six per cent. This profitable little measure was "put through" the Legislature by a number of Northern gentlemen, among whom Hon. "Ben." Wood, of New-York, is understood to have been the chief, the manager in New-Orleans being Charles T. Howard.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY.

No one not directly interested knows exactly what the income of the Lottery Company is, but, as already stated, its annual profits are estimated at $1,000,000. It is conducted upon the so-called cheap ticket plan, and for this reason does more business than similar schemes, the chances in which are sold at five and ten dollars or upward. During a conversation had with an old and honored resident of New-Orleans he stated that, in his opinion, the passage of the Louisiana Lottery Company act had done more to impoverish the working classes of New-Orleans than all the combined effects of war, overflow, and bad government. To demonstrate this he related several incidents of persons, for the most part Frenchmen and Italians, who had three years ago been in comfortable circumstances, but who had become so infatuated with lottery gambling that they not only spent all their hard earnings in the purchase of tickets, but pawned their household effects in the mad hope of winning the "grand prize." All over the city agencies of the company are established, and in the morning crowds of men and women, black and white, may be seen hurrying toward them. Twenty-five cents is the price charged for a ticket, and I am assured that at this rate a good agency sometimes takes in as much as $250 a day. At 3 o'clock each afternoon a drawing takes place, and just before that hour, one by one, the unfortunate gamblers begin to gather around the places where "the lucky numbers" are posted. They look anxiously at the blackboard which tells them that they have lost another quarter or half dollar, and then turn away to earn or borrow enough money to buy another ticket. Such scenes are enacted daily. Of course occasionally some wretch wins $50 or $100; the news is carried on swift French tongues from one end of the district to another, and the next morning the little knot of customers at "the Agency" is increased by the addition of new players, who have resolved that they too will win a fortune. In this way the poorer classes are being robbed of the few cents for which they work all day, and Mr. Howard, his silent partner, and agents are amassing large fortunes, and living in idleness and luxury. All these facts are known to Deputy Collector Herwig, United States Marshal Packard, Collector Casey, and the other gentlemen who make and control the State Legislature, but as yet they have made no effort to secure the repeal of the Lottery law.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE JOB.

Second among the great monopolies of Louisiana is the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company. This corporation was established by an act of the Legislature of 1869, under the provisions of which it has for twenty-five years the exclusive right to land, keep, or slaughter any cattle, beeves, calves, sheep, swine, or other animals, or to have, keep, or establish, stock-landing yards, pens, and slaughter-houses in the City and Parish of New-Orleans, and in the Parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard, the act further providing that any other company or person detected doing any of those things shall be fined $250 for each offense. Soon after its passage the execution of this act was resisted by the drovers and butchers. After a long and uninteresting legal controversy, in which the company was successful, the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the one point that the State was prohibited from granting monopolies by the Fourteenth Amendment, but a decision against the butchers was again rendered. Soon after their charter was granted the company fitted up an old salt shed as a slaughtering house. It was found that this would not accommodate half the butchers of the City, and with the aid of the stock dealers, the butchers themselves fitted up a new and commodious house for their own use. This was while the monopoly bill was in litigation. Before the case was decided, the Butchers' Association became embarrassed, and were obliged to dispose of their property, and in this way it fell into the hands of the Slaughter-house Company. The dock and house are still in their possession, and the following exorbitant rates are charged for their use: For every steam-ship landing at the docks, $10; and for every steamboat or other vessel, $5. It will be remembered that it is illegal for cattle vessels to go to any other dock. For each horse, mule, bull, ox or cow, kept in the sheds of the company one day a charge of ten cents is made. Five cents a day is charged for smaller animals. These charges do not include the price of food. For every beef slaughtered by the butchers themselves a charge of one dollar is made, for hogs and calves fifty cents each, and for goats and lambs thirty cents each. In addition to these charges the law provides that "the company shall be entitled to the head, feet, gore, and entrails of all animals except hogs, entering the house and killed there." In New-Orleans the parts of a beef enumerated are valued at $4 50. It will thus be seen that the butchers are taxed $5 50 for every animal killed. The history of this monopoly after the Supreme Court decided in favor of the company is decidedly characteristic of Louisiana. The story is that the Butchers' and Stock Dealers' Association, seeing that they could hope for no relief from the courts, raised a fund of $40,000 with which to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the bill. This money was well invested, and the Repeal bill was passed with but six dissenting votes. It was immediately vetoed by Gov. Warmoth, and the Slaughter-house Company stepping in, bought the votes of a third of the Senate, and the veto was sustained. It was proven in court that the original bill was "bought through" the Legislature at a cost of $30,000. Occupying the position he does, Gov. Kellogg cannot be ignorant of these facts, and if, as he has so often declared, he really desires to promote the welfare of the people of Louisiana, he now has an opportunity of doing so by securing the repeal of the laws under which the Louisiana Lottery Company, the Slaughter-house Company, the Levee Company, and other oppressive monopolies were established.

H. C.

## *THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF VACCINATION RECORDS—THE STREET-CAR CUSHIONS—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following report in relation to the records of vaccination was presented:

1. It is very important that the record should, eventually, furnish exact information as to the protection of the entire infantile population from small-pox. In order to accomplish this result, there should be a record of the birth of each child, the date of vaccination, &c. The information required may be obtained as follows: First—The facts in regard to the birth must be given by the Registrar, and may be copied from the certificates, and communicated on slips from day to day. Second—The facts in regard to the vaccination must be obtained from the parents, and the vaccinator, by returns made on properly prepared notices. The committee recommend that the record of births commence with July 1, 1874, and that the Registrar furnish the certificate of births, as he and the Sanitary Superintendent may deem best adapted to secure their record and preservation. It also recommends the printing of blank notices, and the immediate issue of such notices to the parents of all infants three months of age and upward, dating from July 1, 1874, where such infants are not known to have been vaccinated.

2. The births reported to the Registrar from day to day should be by him reported to the Sanitary Superintendent, on slips, for the use of the Inspectors of Vaccination. These slips should be kept on file, and be finally entered upon the permanent record by the clerks engaged on that work.

3. The permanent records of vaccination by the corps of Inspectors should be kept by a single clerk.

4. It is desirable that tabular records should be kept by the inspectors when engaged in vaccinating, which should contain all the details of information required for the record. From these tabulated statements the clerk can make the permanent record. It is important to keep a record of the lymph, in order to be able at all times to prove its source, quality, &c.

The report was accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

The Secretary presented a report in relation to the removal of cushions from the street-cars, from which it appears that there are no cushions in the cars of the Twenty-third Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery, Second Avenue, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry, and the Avenue C Railroads. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad have removed the cushions from 107 cars, and the cushions in the rest will be removed as soon as worn out, and will not be renewed. The Eighth Avenue Railroad have sixty-eight without and forty-three with cushions, the Ninth Avenue Railroad have twenty cars with and twenty without cushions, the Third Avenue Railroad have 250 cars with cushions and sixty-five without, the Bleecker Street Railroad have thirty-eight cars with cushions and nine without, and the Presidents of the above-named roads state that they are removing the cushions as fast as they are worn out, and do not intend to replace. No reply was received from the Fourth Avenue or the Belt Railroads.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Aldermen to adopt the necessary ordinances to secure the speedy construction of a well-devised sewer on the line of Mill Brook in the Twenty-third Ward, the same being necessary for sanitary reasons.

A report was received from Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, Sanitary Inspector, on the condition of the street pavements, with suggestions for repair, which was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. George Law, President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, applied for a hearing in the matter of the order made upon him at the last meeting of the board directing him to cause ventilating windows to be placed in the roofs of the cars of the Eighth Avenue road. The hearing was granted, and Col. George S. Hastings was appointed Referee to take testimony in the case.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending 17th inst.:

Week ending Oct. 10, typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 2; diphtheria, 62; small-pox, 25; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Oct. 17, typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 27; measles, 4; diphtheria, 75; small-pox, 36; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

### *THE WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.*

The right kind of reading for children was the subject considered yesterday afternoon, by the Woman's Social Educational Society, at Plimpton Hall. A short paper was read in relation to it by Miss Sarah Conant, of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary. Miss Conant said it was a busy age in literature, and every one was reading, from the scholar to the butcher's boy and kitchen-maid. The first thing given to a child for its amusement was a block alphabet, a painted story-book, or a newspaper. When it was considered how imitative children were, and how easily their reading tastes and habits were formed, it was important that they be directed in the proper way. A great responsibility rested upon mothers for the early education of their children. The present practice of allowing children to read the bloodthirsty and love-sick story of Bluebeard was wrong, and resulted in the reading of trashy novels at an older age, which in time frequently made flirts of the girls, and violators of law of the boys. History and the Bible seldom formed any part in the course of reading for the young, but their place was usurped by books exercising an injurious influence in forming their character. This arose from the fact that mothers were not careful enough in looking into the nature of the books so read. They looked at the titles only, which looked harmless. It was the duty of a mother with such responsibility upon her to read and select the proper books for her children. In the discussion which ensued, Mrs. Slocomb heartily agreed with the sentiments expressed in the paper, and said that many mothers had a mistaken notion that children should be shown both sides of a question, forgetting that they were not old enough to separate the good from the bad; that up to a certain age they should have their reading carefully chosen for them. Mrs. Barlow thought that bad literature was one of the most powerful agencies in making criminals, and the books read to produce such effect were not those proscribed, but such as were found on our parlor tables. The newspapers were among the worst of such reading. Miss Fuller said the stories generally published in the newspapers were healthful reading, and unlike those in many books. Mrs. Underhill thought that children could be taught and educated while very young without much reading. They could be both amused and instructed in other ways till they had arrived at years of discretion, by a judicious selection of other materials. It often happened that the boy who read scarcely anything when young turned out the greatest reader in manhood.

### *TEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.*

John Reddy, a youthful desperado, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with highway robbery. On the night of the 4th of September, as Michael Mooney, of No. 354 East Thirteenth street, was about to enter his residence he was attacked by Reddy and two confederates named Campbell and Coy, who assaulted and attempted to rob him. Mooney successfully resisted them, and, being unable to succeed in their designs, Reddy pulled out a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting what had well nigh proved a fatal wound. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt at robbery in the first degree, and he was sent to the State Prison for ten years.

# CHARLIE ROSS.

## *ONE OF THE SADDEST ABDUCTION CASES ON RECORD.*

THE ALTERNATIONS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR—SLANDERS AND BRUTAL JOKES—HOW MR. C. K. ROSS LOST HIS REASON.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of the abducted child, Charlie Ross, is reported to be in a sinking condition. It is said that for several days past his reason has been growing weaker. This dispatch, which came from the agent of the Associated Press at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., by most persons will be deemed a sufficient refutation of the heartless slanders that have been published in connection with one of the saddest abduction cases on record. It was hard enough, surely, that Mr. Ross should have been robbed of an idolized child, without adding a thousandfold to the poignancy of his grief by deliberate statements to the effect that he himself had been the abductor, and that the correspondence of the supposed kidnappers had all been written by his own hand, for the purpose of obtaining $10,000 or $20,000 from the public. Pressed down by the weight of this suspicion, by anxiety for his wife's health, and by the continual torture that came of false reports of the discovery of his boy, it would have been a wonder, indeed, if his reason had remained unaffected.

On the 1st of July the little boy, Charlie Ross, then four years of age, while playing with his brother, a boy of six, was taken into a buggy by two men and carried beyond the reach of parents, as well as detectives. The father immediately offered a reward of $300 for his restoration, but this only elicited an anonymous communication, in which it was stated that he could not be returned for a less sum than $10,000. The distracted father promptly replied by a "personal" in the Philadelphia *Ledger* that he was ready to negotiate to the extent of his ability.

In nine days after the abduction, the Police Department of Philadelphia having been awakened to the necessity of doing something to save its reputation, issued a circular describing the vehicle into which the boy was enticed—"a falling-top yacht-body buggy, painted dark all over, lined with dark material." To this was added the important information that the wagon was drawn "by a dark bay or brown horse, fifteen and a half hands high, and driven, it is believed, without check rein." Then there was a description of the two men who were engaged in the abduction: "One wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, looking as if it had been worn a season or two, and much sun-browned. The other wore a high-crowned dark-colored straw hat. One wore a linen duster, the other a gray alpaca duster. One had a light, with a tendency to sandy, complexion, sandy moustache, and a rather red nose and face, and about thirty years of age, and five feet eight or nine inches high. The other was five feet eight or ten inches high, about forty years of age, with a moustache and full beard, or whiskers, of brown or sandy-brown color."

With such a "wild" description, it was not at all surprising that so many cases of mistaken identity followed. The arrests at Philadelphia were of a piece with the character of the circular. The Police failed utterly to find a particle of evidence to connect their prisoners with the crime, and the latter had to be discharged. In the meantime poor Mr. Ross was receiving anonymous letters from the kidnappers, containing plans for the surrender of his son upon payment of the ransom, at a certain bridge in the outskirts of the city. He would then have borrowed and begged until he had procured the amount demanded, and would have had his boy, but it was not considered right that public justice should be defeated. Viewing the subject in this light, the city authorities of Philadelphia finally agreed to offer a reward of $20,000 for "such information as would lead to the recovery of the boy, and the arrest and conviction of his abductors." This was the means of gaining the services of Allan Pinkerton and his men, in addition to those of the regular detectives of the country, and of the scores of amateur detectives who are always ready to take a hand in when there is a prospect of turning an honest penny. Finding so many persons at work in his interest, Mr. Ross became more hopeful, and waited day after day for favorable intelligence. It was at this point that the terrible ordeal he had to pass through was begun in earnest. On the 25th of July fresh tears were wrung from his heart by a telegraphic announcement that "a suspicious, apparently crazy, man," giving the name of Myron Leasure, had been arrested at Richmond, Va., while *en route* to Baltimore, with "the corpse of a child" that had died at Dayton, Ohio. His contradictory statements gave rise to a suspicion that the dead body was that of the abducted Charlie Ross. It subsequently transpired that the deceased child was only ten months old, but it, nevertheless, was not considered cruel to send a special dispatch to Philadelphia to the foregoing effect.

On the 4th of August Mr. Ross' hopes were raised by the notification that a woman, giving the name of Jackson, had been arrested at the West Philadelphia Railroad Depot in company with a child that bore a striking resemblance to the little Charlie. He hastened to the depot, as may be supposed, with a palpitating heart to find that there had been a mistake. In his sympathy for the child's mother, he gave her a letter to secure her against further annoyance.

He had scarcely ceased to think of the incident at the West Philadelphia Depot when he received a dispatch from Bennington, Vt., to the effect that a Mrs. Frederick Hamilton, of that place, had been arrested with a child in her possession "corresponding to the description given of Charlie Ross." The additional information was vouchsafed that "he has the same colored hair and eyes; his hair has been recently cut. He is about the same age, talks plainly, says that his name is Charlie, and that he had a nice home once." Surely this information was enough to make poor Mr. Ross almost die of expectation. Mr. Joseph Lewis, Mr. Ross' brother-in-law, started at once for Bennington, and arrived there only to find that the little boy was the adopted son of a man in the employ of Mr. P. T. Barnum.

On the 18th of August another telegram arrived at the Ross house. This time it was from Odell, Ill., and contained an account of the arrest of two men and a woman, "having in their possession a child supposed to be the missing Charlie Ross." The trio, it appeared, had caused suspicion through having arrived from Philadelphia about a month previously, and furthermore, "through the indiscreet utterances of the family with whom they were domiciled." The arrest was made by direction of the County Attorney, so soon as it had been represented to him that "the child was dressed in girl's clothes, and bore a striking resemblance to the photograph of Charlie Ross." Mr. Ross was greatly excited by this news, and immediately began a correspondence with the authorities at Odell. The supposed Charlie was afterward questioned closely, but "he failed to give a satisfactory account of himself." In the midst of the excitement the fact came out that the little boy was the son of one James Henderson, and that "like nearly all children of tender age, Jimmie wore a frock, and this was regarded as evidence of an effort to conceal the boy's sex."

After this a highly sensational story was published concerning the efforts of a mythical Pittsburg detective who had traced "suspicious parties" to New-York City, and was hourly in expectation of encompassing their arrest. It was stated in this connection that within a week of a certain date the real abductors of the little Charlie had removed to New-York from their hiding place in Pennsylvania, and had brought their captive with them. Capt. Irving, of our central Detective force quickly exploded this statement by informing the public that during the period mentioned the utmost vigilance had been observed in watching the railroad depots and steam-boat landings. Washington, D. C., was the next point from which Mr. Ross received news of the discovery of his son. Acting upon the information that a mysterious "Englishman and a woman" had placed a boy, four years of age, resembling the Ross child, as a boarder in the home of "a family living in an obscure portion of the country between Tenallytown and Brightwood," detectives were sent to investigate. They brought the child to Washington. The "mysterious Englishman and a woman" were subsequently arrested, "but the detectives were satisfied that the family likeness proved that the child was theirs."

It was on the 7th of September that the news of the "discovery" at Washington was sent to Philadelphia, but scarcely had the detectives finished their investigations when a dispatch came from Jeffersonville, Ind., that the Ross child had just been found there, and that he had been photographed and his picture sent on to Philadelphia for identification. This proved as delusive as all the others.

In ten days afterward Mr. Ross' hopes were once more cruelly raised by the following dispatch:

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A *Tribune* special from Lincoln, Neb., says, Deputy Sheriff Manning, of Harlan County, has arrested one Jackson, with a boy who answers perfectly the description of Charlie Ross. The boy says his mother's name is Belle Ross. Manning leaves with the man and boy for Philadelphia to-morrow.

The foregoing dispatches were not all that came to Mr. Ross and to the detectives at Philadelphia. There were scores of others that were more vague and unsatisfactory.

On the 28th of September Allan Pinkerton announced that the case had got the better of him, and that he was willing to relinquish the reward of $20,000 "to the parties who shall give information which shall lead to the recovery of the child and the capture of the abductors." On the following day the proprietors of a Reading, Penn., newspaper were arrested for libeling Mr. Ross. It then came out in the testimony of the family physician that Mr. Ross was "in a condition of prostration in which he is unable to concentrate his thoughts or to express his meaning." In spite of that testimony, men have been found brutal enough to make jokes at his expense. One of these, the most brutal, perhaps, was perpetrated in Philadelphia, in front of the office of Adams Express Company, Chestnut street. On the pavement stood a box labeled "Robert Swan, New-Castle, Del." At about 9 o'clock in the morning a crowd was attracted to it by a suppressed, yet distinct cry of "Let me out; I'm dying." The box was seized and turned upon its side, and the voice which it was now plainly evident came from the inside, cried, "Oh, don't. You hurt me. Let me out." The reporter, who was present, may now be left to describe what followed in his own way: "Excitement was at fever heat, and threats of lynching the party who had shipped the box were freely uttered. In a few moments the whole neighborhood became aware of the fact that the lost boy, Charlie Ross, had been found in a box at the express office. About the express office things were assuming a highly interesting phase. Some shouted to burst open the box, others exclaimed it would be illegal. Many hooted the idea of stopping to inquire into its legality, and added, 'the boy will be dead before you get it open.' Finally, Warren appeared with an ax and went at the box. You could hear the leaves on the trees flutter overhead, and every stroke the ax made was distinctly heard on the corner below, while, 'I'm dying; hurry,' came from the inside in a faint voice. The top is loose; another stroke and off it flies. A hundred pair of eyes anxiously peer into the box. * * * Sold! and such a sell is not upon record, while but a few, the 'initiated' only, imagine for a moment that all the furore was created by the quiet little gentleman leaning calmly against the awning pole, twenty feet away and uttering not a word. It was the 'King of Ventriloquists.'" It was no wonder that poor Mr. Ross lost his reason. He and his family have been treated with savage cruelty. The refusal of this unfortunate gentleman to submit for publication a series of letters from the kidnappers, full of the most disgusting personalities, was made the basis of cowardly and heartless slanders. A gentleman connected with the staff of the Springfield *Republican*, who was permitted to examine some of the anonymous letters, promptly made a sincere and elaborate defense of Mr. Ross.

In the meantime the work of "discovering" the stolen boy goes on in the same unsatisfactory manner. On the 4th of the present month he was "found" at New-Haven by "a gentleman, while entering a dining-room with a woman claiming to be his mother. The gentleman made arrangements to have them followed, but after pursuing them some time the trail was lost. He is confident that he saw the kidnapped boy."

The very latest "discovery" was made among a band of gypsies within a few miles of Westchester, Penn. A child "very much resembling the boy Charlie Brewster Ross" was detected in the gypsy camp. The dispatch says: "The likeness to Charlie is very striking. He is closely watched and cannot be approached. Officer Carpenter has the case in hand, and has telegraphed Mayor Stokley to send some one to see and identify the boy."

Thus the case drags along, while the heart-broken mother is daily fed with new hope of getting back her boy, and the poor father—as the dispatch heading this article states—is in "a sinking condition."

## *TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.*

THE ACTION OF GOV. DIX AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY INDORSED.

The delegates to the convention of the New-York Conference Temperance Society re-assembled yesterday morning in the Thirtieth Street Church, and after an hour of prayer and song, listened to the reading of essays upon the following subjects: "Dangers, Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men, viewed from a Temperance Standpoint," by C. A. Hart, Esq.; "How can Camp-meetings Aid the Temperance Cause?" by Rev. J. P. Hermance, Secretary of the society, and "Past Successes and Prospects of the Temperance Cause," by Rev. A. Ostrander.

At the conclusion of the essay readings, the opening sermon delivered by Rev. William Lloyd, on Monday evening, on the subject of "The Conflict of Christianity with Intemperance," in which he argued that prayer was more efficacious than the exercise of the franchise for the present success of the temperance movement, was discussed by the delegates. Several said that they felt as if they ought to "vote as they pray." It was argued that if the temperance people voted for either of the great political parties in the present canvass, they would be indirectly supporting the continuation of the present measures that serve to make the sale of liquor profitable to dealers and hurtful to the temperance cause. On the other hand it was contended that votes would be only thrown away if cast in support of the Prohibition ticket, for the reason that it was worse than futile to try to enact prohibition laws in this State.

Brother Lull believed that the Republican Party had done what it reasonably could for the moral welfare of the nation.

Hon. C. C. Lee spoke in favor of the prohibition principles, and submitted statistics in support of his argument against the rule of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Dr. King proposed to vote as he prayed, but at the same time begged to differ with the opinions of Mr. Lee regarding the Republican Party. As either of the two great organizations was sure to win in the coming election, it remained for the promoters of temperance to determine which of them would be likely to do most for the cause. The best way to decide the question was to look at the past records of these two parties, and he believed that the examination would result in the repudiation of the Democrats, and the recognition of the Republicans and their candidates.

Brother Crawford regarded Gen. Dix as the best Governor and greatest juror that ever benefited the State. He was greatly impressed with his conduct in the case of Foster, the murderer, to secure whose pardon the whole power of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City was brought into requisition.

The question was further discussed by Brothers Hermance, True, Harris, Chadwick, King, Harris, and others.

After an address by Rev. Mr. Wheatley, on "Woman's Work in the Temperance Cause," a union children's mass-meeting was held, and addressed by Rev. W. H. Mickle and Rev. G. H. Gregory.

A grand mass-meeting in the evening brought the session of the convention to a close. The exercises consisted of singing by the choir and addresses by Rev. R. M. Stratton, Rev. G. H. Corey, and Rev. Mr. Wheatley.

### *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS*

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Parento Petro, an Italian, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....An Italian bootblack who gave the name of Joseph Brady, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $2 from John J. Adams, of No. 74 Macdougal street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....Jane Crane, colored, charged with stealing $2 25 from the person of John Anderson, at Grand and Sullivan streets, on the 19th of September, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years.....Henry Welding, who was also indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Michael Ahern and Richard Ryan pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Patrick Sloan, John Delany, and John Nolan, three boys charged with burglary on the premises of John J. O'Brien, No. 17 New Bowery, and stealing therefrom three copper coins valued at two and a half cents, were found guilty of an attempt, and each sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....Patrick McCabe, James Perry, and Edward McCabe pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The two former were sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter was remanded for sentence....Jacob Smith and Isaac Tennenholz also pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. The former was sent to State Prison for eighteen months, and the latter to the Penitentiary for two years....William L. Marchand pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

# THE RUINS OF XOCHICALCO.

## *PRE-HISTORIC AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.*

THE CASCADE OF CUERNAVACA—THE STONY-FACED CONGREGATION WHO DEFY CONJECTURE.

The City of Mexico correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives, under date of Sept. 16, the following account of a visit to the famed ruins of Xochicalco:

"The ruins of Xochicalco are situated for the most part upon a single hill, which, although not more than 300 feet above rolling plateau immediately around, owing to the elevation of the latter may be seen from a great distance, save in one direction, where the mountains approach within a few miles. So completely is it covered now, however, with stunted trees, shrubbery, vines, and weeds, that we could discover no evidence of artificial work upon it until we reached its very base. Here we crossed a deep and broad ditch, walled with cemented stone, and extending entirely around the hill, a distance of about three miles. The walls of this trench are for the most part broken down, or so overgrown with vines and brushwood as to be scarcely accessible except with great labor; but in many places they are as perfect as when first constructed, and measure upon the upper side six or eight feet in height. Above this point the slope presents a series of four or five high terraces, supported by slightly inclined walls composed of large, rough masses of porous volcanic stone called *tepite*, closely cemented with mortar. No single terrace, however, entirely encircles the hill, but all are intersected by broad ridges, less inclined than the general surface, and terminated by an abrupt wall. Whether these buttresses were thrown up artificially, which seems most likely, or consist of natural irregularities upon the surface, is not perfectly clear; but in either case they evidently served as bastions, from which the sides of the terraces would be commanded in case an attacking party succeeded in reaching one or more of the latter. The dilapidated state of the works permitted us, at some risk of tumbling backward, to ride on horseback slowly and in a zigzag course to the summit of the hill. Here, in the centre of a broad esplanade, but concealed in great measure by small trees and tangled undergrowth, lie the ruins of the most remarkable specimen of ancient American architecture yet discovered north of Yucatan and Guatemala.

It has been satisfactorily determined by archæologists that the original monument or temple was a five-storied truncated pyramid, constructed entirely of hewn stone, and measuring about fifty feet in height. Of this only the base or lower story now remains, which is rectangular in form, its lines corresponding exactly to the points of the compass, and measuring along its upper edge sixty-four feet from north to south, and fifty-eight from east to west. It consists of huge dressed granite blocks, some of them eight feet in length, and nearly three feet in breadth and thickness. These are most accurately fitted without cement, and form in position an inclined wall fifteen and a half feet high, which presents a well finished plinth below; then a broad surface, divided into two long panels which extend the whole length of the wall; next a frieze, also divided into two panels; and, lastly, a prominent cornice by which it is terminated above. The whole of the frieze, which is three and a half feet in width, and the two broad panels are crowded with figures in bas relief, having a projection of four or five inches, and, as they extend from one stone to another, it is more than probable that they were sculptured after the wall was erected. It is impossible to give an intelligible description of these carvings without the aid of illustrative drawings. They consist, however, for the most part, of the human form, with front view of the body and face in profile, a tunic around the loins, heavy necklace of round balls about the throat, and a profusion of curved lines drooping from the head, and supposed to represent feathers. Some of the figures terminate below in a kind of feather brush or scroll; some are reclining, some standing, and others apparently walking, holding erect in the right hand a club shaped like a cricket bat. There are also well-defined rabbits, heads of nondescript animals like alligators, with drooping lines from the interior of their open mouths and the tops of their heads, hieroglyphic letters, circles inclosing a cross, and near the last a figure like the letter V on its side, (thus, <), which I have fancied was intended for a pair of dividers. Nearly the same figures and groupings are repeated upon each of the two broad panels and upon the four sides, and another set upon the two halves of the frieze, and the same upon the four sides. Among the latter is a very remarkable representation of a man sitting cross-legged, with a cap upon his head, from which projects forward the head and half the body of a snake, and over his eyes what appears to be a pair of spectacles without glasses.

On the western face of the ruin are the remains of a stone stairway, which is said, by those who saw the building before it was so nearly demolished, to have terminated on top of the first terrace, opposite three portals communicating with the interior of the pyramid.

In the sides of the hill, a short distance from the summit, are three or four large openings leading to subterranean excavations, two of which we followed to the distance of twenty or thirty yards, where they terminated abruptly in moderate-sized halls, ten or twelve feet high, but without any stone facings or cement. A third one, which was explored by Dr. Skelton and Mr. Drees, led to a large vaulted hall, partially walled with cemented stones, and supported by pillars left in making the excavation. In the centre of the arched ceiling they observed a large opening, occupied by a hollow cylinder of earthenware, the upper orifice of which was closed, as if by something having fallen into it. This hall is said to be situated underneath the pyramid, and its opening to communicate with the interior of the latter. The floor of the tunnel leading to the hall is cemented, and a short distance within the entrance I found the root and shaft of a small deer's horn, about eight inches in length.

Upon searching the ground around the pyramid and upon the hill terraces below, we found great quantities of small fragments of ancient pottery, but none of the clay heads that abound around the pyramids of Teotihuacan, and not the smallest piece of obsidian. The latter fact is almost positive proof of the more recent erection of the latter monuments.

Upon the broad esplanade of the hill, to the eastward of the pyramid, are said to be three small mounds of cemented stone; but these we did not search the thicket for; nor did we visit the two adjacent hills, upon which evidences of former habitations have been discovered.

Whoever may have been the builders of the pyramid of Xochicalco, it is quite evident that they lived before the time of the constructors of the pyramids of Teotihuacan, for the reason already stated that they did not understand the use of obsidian, which was so largely employed by the latter in the manufacture of cutting instruments, arrow-heads, and the like. That they possessed great taste in architecture, most wonderful skill in some of the mechanic arts, and a tolerably clear knowledge of scientific engineering, no one can doubt after an examination of the ruins. When it is borne in mind that the immense blocks of granite, of which the base of the pyramid is formed, were brought from a great distance—for there is no appearance of this species of rock within many miles of the spot—that these were carried to the top of a steep hill 300 feet high; that they were elevated into a stately edifice, and that they were beautifully sculptured, all this without the use of iron or steel, and, so far as we know, without the knowledge of any of the modern contrivances for moving heavy masses, or even beasts of burden, we cannot deny them a high rank in the arts and refinements of civilized life. They possessed copper and tin, and probably compounded them into a species of bronze, of which they constructed tools; but it is scarcely possible that with these they could have dressed and carved the hard and flinty granite. And whence did they derive their knowledge of design, their delicate taste in decoration, and their great skill in execution? It seems not improbable that this remarkable building subserved the double purpose of a temple for worship and a mausoleum for the bodies of the chiefs of the people who erected it. The name of the place, Xochicalco, literally translated, signifies "Home of Flowers."

There can be no doubt as to the object of the ditch at the base of the hill, and the terraces into which the latter was fashioned; and the knowledge of defensive fortifications thus exhibited is truly astonishing. The excavations in the hill probably belong to the same category as the latter, forming admirable places for resort for the women and children in case of attack from their enemies. It is also reasonable to suppose that the level ground on the summit of the hill adjacent to the great temple was used as a burying-place for the distinguished men of the nation; and it is not at all unlikely that the small mounds referred to were erected over their graves as memorials of their virtues. But here again we are in the region of conjecture, as no excavations have been made to establish this theory.

THE CASCADE OF CUERNAVACA.

Only one thing more remained to be seen at Cuernavaca, and that was the waterfall, the existence of which is not known to one in a hundred of the citizens. We had heard of it through friends in Mexico, and determined to visit it. It was necessary to have a guide, and, after making inquiry through the town, Dr. Skelton succeeded in finding an old man who professed to know the way, and offered to conduct us to the spot, which, he told us, was about a league distant, and could be reached only on foot. Leaving the town under the guidance of our new leader, we descended the deep and picturesque barranca back of Laborde's garden, climbed the opposite side, which is here covered with small guava trees, crossed an open field beyond, and then, scrambling down the precipitous side of a dark glen overgrown with shrubby trees, briers, and tangled vines, came at length in view of one of the most beautiful cascades we have ever seen. The stream is not more than ten or twelve feet in breadth, and eight or ten inches in depth, but plunging with a single, graceful leap from a projecting ledge of rock, it descends to the depth of 120 feet into a narrow abyss, where it is lost in the green foliage of overhanging vines and long, drooping ferns. At the risk of tumbling into the pool below, we succeeded in passing behind the fall about midway of its descent, and could almost touch with our extended hands the watery vail through which the light from above dimly reached us. We would most gladly have remained in this lovely and picturesque spot for several hours, but as the day was declining, and with the prospect of having to climb the rugged and uncertain path by which the guide had brought us, we dared not stay. Taking, therefore, another look at the beautiful and impressive scene before us, and peering once more over the precipice into the mysterious pool below, we turned away, carrying with us experiences of that peculiar pleasure which only the beautiful in nature can produce. Fortunately finding an easier route than that by which the ignorant guide had compelled us to descend, we soon reached the upper world again, and after a delightful but somewhat circuitous walk by the old village and Church of San Antonio, reached our hotel just as the short twilight of this latitude was losing itself in the rapidly approaching night.

## *THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.*

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE LATE MR. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. The attendance was very limited. The Chairman having explained the purpose of the meeting, Mr. John B. Henry offered the following preamble and resolution:

"*Whereas*, The proposed constitutional amendments which have been carefully prepared by a convention of distinguished and experienced citizens, chosen without distinction of party, and adopted by two successive Legislatures, are to be submitted to the people for final ratification at the coming election, and are of the utmost importance to all our commercial and business interests; and,

*Whereas*, The changes of the past twenty years have rendered the amendments now pending a matter of necessity to all business men, manufacturers, producers, tax-payers, and to all classes and parties; and as, notwithstanding the immediate personal interest every man has in these amendments, there is great danger that they may be lost by the indifference of the people to questions where there is neither political power nor patronage; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That it is our duty to use our influence, and to induce others to put forth their best efforts to insure their adoption."

Mr. George Opdyke, who is a member of the Constitutional Commission, then addressed the meeting. He stated that the amendments had been adopted with perfect unanimity by a convention consisting of equal proportions of Republicans and Democrats. One of the great objects of these amendments was the elevation of the State Government. They sought a pure ballot, and in every respect they looked for substantial, practical reform in the abused legislation of the State. He alluded especially to an amendment introduced by Mr. Brooks, by which special legislation at Albany would be prevented. It was intended that absolute executive power in the City should be vested in the Mayor, and that a board should be elected by the tax-payers with absolute power in the matter of levying and disbursing the taxes. One of the amendments also proposed to prohibit the State from granting money or other aid to any corporation or enterprise whatever, the object being to prevent the State from being the dispenser of charity. The important article securing City reform had been lost, he said, by a blunder, the question not having been put, although there was no one opposed to it.

Mr. Erastus Brooks also addressed the meeting. He expressed his regret that the conventions representing the two great bodies of the State had given the proposed amendments the go-by, inasmuch as they were solely for the public good, as they originated in the best of motives, and were prosecuted in a disinterested and patriotic way. They were divided into two classes, one relating to general legislation, and the other to the *personnel* of the governing body. They reached not only the canals and the prisons, but every city and town of the State, and struck a blow at all that general legislation which encumbered its statutes. The third article struck at special legislation, another reached and punished bribery; another established uniformity in the savings banks, and this permitted the vetoing of part of a bill without destroying the whole, while another abolished the office of Canal Commissioner, and appointed a Superintendent of Public works, whose pay would be $6,000 per annum, while the pay of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be $10,000 and $4,000 respectively. All gratuities and extras would be strictly prohibited, and in this respect he believed that the saving to the City would be enormous.

Mr. Francis B. Thurber thought it was the duty of the merchants and commercial organizations to take cognizance of the matters referred to in the amendments. He regretted their indifference in the past to matters of Municipal and State Government, and in conclusion moved that a committee of three members be appointed to confer with other bodies for the purpose of bringing the amendments to the notice of the public, and of procuring their adoption. The number of the committee was subsequently changed to five, and Mr. Thurber's proposal was added to the resolution offered by Mr. Henry and carried.

The President then named the following committee: George Opdyke, Francis B. Thurber, John F. Henry, Royal Phelps, and William Butler Duncan.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Trade announcing that several meetings would be held for the purpose of securing the adoption of the amendments.

This terminated the business for which the meeting had been convened, after which Mr. Opdyke paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Austin Stevens, who had been a member of this chamber. He moved that the members of the chamber should attend his funeral, which takes place next Friday.

The resolution was carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

ACTION OF THE IMPORTERS AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade held a special meeting yesterday to consider the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Board, occupied the chair. Mr. Charles E. Hill offered a series of resolutions advocating the adoption of the amendments. Mr. F. B. Thurber spoke to the resolutions and urged the necessity of exertion on the part of the mercantile community to secure their passage.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

## *DIPHTHERIA.*

INCREASE OF THE DISEASE—FORTY-SIX DEATHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CASES REPORTED LAST WEEK.

During the session of the Board of Health the following communication, calling the attention of the board to increased mortality from diphtheria during the week ending on Saturday last, was received from Dr. Elisha Harris, the Register of Vital Statistics:

"In the week that ended on Saturday, the 17th inst., there were 554 deaths reported in the City. There were 510 deaths in the previous week. This increase occurred in diseases classed as zymotic and constitutional. The chief increase was in deaths by diphtheria, which caused forty-six deaths; in small-pox, which caused seventeen; in phthisis, which caused ninety-three, and in pneumonia and bronchitis, with forty-six deaths.

The temperature was cooler than in the previous week, the mean being 58.4° and 51.4° in the respective weeks.

The mortality in the week ending on the 10th of October was equal to 25.50 in the 1,000 inhabitants annually. This is higher than the average death-rate for the corresponding week in the past five years. This increased mortality is found to be mainly from diphtheria and from maladies of infants and young children. The wide-spread prevalence of diphtheria in densely populated dwellings is more marked than ever before, and especially among classes of families in which the separate care of the sick and the disinfection and purification of clothing and apartments are difficult and can seldom be as thorough as the case requires, this disease tends to perpetuate itself and do the utmost injury."

From the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics it appears that the forty-six deaths from diphtheria were chiefly of children, and occurred principally in the tenement-house districts. Deaths from this disease occurred in the following wards: Fourth Ward, 5; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 1; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 1; Fourteenth, 5; Sixteenth, 2; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth, 2; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 8; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-second, 6. Three deaths occurred in the house No. 530 West Fortieth street, two in No. 415 West Twenty-sixth street, two in No. 124 West Forty-ninth street, two in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, corner of Mott and Prince streets, and one at the Academy of Design, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The largest number of deaths occurred in the Twentieth Ward, eight deaths occurring in an area extending from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth streets, and from Sixth avenue to the Hudson River.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that during the week ending on Saturday last, 75 cases of diphtheria had been reported, as against 62 the previous week, showing a marked increase in the number of persons stricken down by this terrible disease, chiefly in the tenement-houses where isolation of the patients and a thorough disinfection of the premises is almost impossible.

The following resolution was adopted by the board:

*Resolved*, That the Register of Records be and is hereby directed to furnish daily to the Sanitary Superintendent the name and late residence of each person reported as having died of diphtheria.

### *MOTION TO DISBAR ATTORNEYS.*

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, a motion was made to disbar Messrs. Howe & Hummel as attorneys of the court. The motion was based on an affidavit made by one Addie Beaumont, who, if the records of the courts be true, has been engaged in a disreputable business. The case is an old one, and was once dismissed in Supreme Court, Chambers, where proceedings had been taken in another form. The claim of the party making the affidavit is that, while she was in the Penitentiary, the attorneys by misrepresentations procured a large fee to secure her release. On the former proceeding the attorneys denied absolutely the misrepresentations. The court granted an order to show cause.

### *A SWINDLING OPERATION.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—J. W. Haley, a cattle-trader of Texas, is represented to have recently obtained $10,000 from Rogers, Powers & Co., a stock firm of Kansas City, on the representation that he owned a large drove of cattle. He also obtained $5,000 from Borse & Snyder, and various sums from other firms, after which he sold his cattle for $40,000 and absconded. He has not since been heard of.

# THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

## *NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS AND THE ASSEMBLY.*

LIST OF CANDIDATES OF BOTH PARTIES THUS FAR NAMED THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The following nominations for Congress have thus far been made in this State by the Republicans and the Democrats:

| Dis. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Stephen B. French. | Henry B. Metcalf. |
| 5. | | Edwin R. Meade. |
| 6. | Nathan Hall. | Samuel S. Cox. |
| 7. | Charles S. Spencer. | Smith Ely. |
| 8. | John D. Lawson. | Frederick A. Conkling. |
| 9. | | Fernando Wood. / Richard Schell, Ind. |
| 10. | | Abram S. Hewitt. |
| 11. | Isaac H. Bailey. | Benjamin A. Willis. |
| 12. | Amherst Wight, Jr. | |
| 13. | Charles L. Beale. | John O. Whitehouse. |
| 14. | Charles J. Everett. | George M. Beebe. |
| 15. | Seymour L. Stebbins. | John A. Bagley, Jr. |
| 16. | Charles H. Adams. | Eli Perry, Meegan. / Terence J. Quinn, McEwen. |
| 17. | Martin I. Townsend. | Charles Hughes. |
| 18. | Andrew Williams. | |
| 19. | William A. Wheeler. | |
| 20. | Henry H. Hathorn. | Walter T. L. Sanders. |
| 21. | Samuel F. Miller. | Orson M. Allaben. |
| 22. | George A. Bagley. | Martin L. Graves. |
| 23. | Ellis H. Roberts. | Scott Lord. |
| 24. | William H. Baker. | Andrew S. Warner. |
| 25. | Elias W. Leavenworth. | George F. Comstock. |
| 26. | Clinton D. MacDougall. | Jacob Wilson. |
| 27. | Elbridge G. Lapham. | |
| 28. | Thomas C. Platt. | Edward F. Jones. |
| 29. | Harlow Hakes. | Charles C. B. Walker. |
| 30. | John M. Davy. | E. Kirk Hart. |
| 31. | George G. Hoskins. | John H. Buck. |
| 32. | Lyman K. Bass. | Asher P. Nichols. |
| 33. | Walter L. Sessions. | Augustus F. Allen. |

THE ASSEMBLY.

The following are the nominations for the Assembly of the State, by counties, as far as made:

| Dis. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| ALBANY. | | |
| 1. | Peter Slingerland. | Frederick Andes. |
| 2. | Christian Schurr. | Leopold C. G. Kshinka. |
| 3. | Henry W. Dwight. | John Swinburne. / Francis W. Vosburgh. |
| 4. | Waters W. Braman. | James McGuirk. / George E. Simmons. |
| ALLEGANY. | | |
| | Orrin T. Stacy. | Ittai Elliott. |
| BROOME. | | |
| | George Sherwood. | Benajah S. Curran. |
| CATTARAUGUS. | | |
| 1. | Commodore P. Vedder. | Daniel E. Bartlett. |
| 2. | John Manley. | Samuel Scudder. |
| CAYUGA. | | |
| 1. | Leonard F. Hardy. | Charles F. Beardsley, Jr. |
| 2. | Erastus H. Hussey. | Jerome L. Fuller. |
| CHAUTAUQUA. | | |
| 1. | Otis D. Hinckley. | Theodore S. Moss. |
| 2. | Harvey S. Elkins. | Obed Edson. |
| CHEMUNG. | | |
| | George W. Hoffman. | Jeremiah McGuire. |
| CHENANGO. | | |
| | Edwin J. Loomis. | Daniel M. Holmes. |
| CLINTON. | | |
| | Shepard P. Bowen. | |
| COLUMBIA. | | |
| 1. | | Henry Lawrence. |
| 2. | | Henry H. Gibbs. |
| CORTLAND. | | |
| | Daniel R. Whitmore. | Daniel S. Lamont. |
| DELAWARE. | | |
| 1. | Warren G. Willis. | Henry Welch. |
| 2. | George C. Decker. | Appolos C. Edgerton. |
| DUTCHESS. | | |
| 1. | Henry Hustis. | James Mackin. |
| 2. | Virgil C. Traver. | Benjamin S. Broas. |
| ERIE. | | |
| 1. | John O'Brian. | Patrick Harrahan. |
| 2. | William W. Lawson. | Joseph W. Smith. |
| 3. | Edward Gallagher. | George Sandrock. |
| 4. | John Nice. | |
| 5. | John H. Davidson. | |
| ESSEX. | | |
| | William E. Calkins. | |
| FRANKLIN. | | |
| | John P. Badger. | T. W. Cantwell. |
| FULTON AND HAMILTON. | | |
| | George W. Fay. | Thomas R. Briggs. |
| GENESEE. | | |
| | Newton H. Greene. | Daniel W. Tomlinson. |
| GREENE. | | |
| | H. S. Lockwood. | B. F. Barkley. |
| HERKIMER. | | |
| | Warner Miller. | John F. Hosch. |
| JEFFERSON. | | |
| 1. | John F. Peck. | Andrew Smith. |
| 2. | George E. Yost. | John Johnston. |
| LEWIS. | | |
| | Sidney Sylvester. | James A. Merwin. |
| LIVINGSTON. | | |
| | Jonathan B. Morey. | |
| MADISON. | | |
| 1. | D. Gerry Wellington. | Charles Maxon. |
| MONROE. | | |
| 3. | Joseph A. Tozier. | |
| MONTGOMERY. | | |
| | | Martin Schenck. |
| NEW-YORK. | | |
| 1. | | Nicholas Muller, and |
| 5. | Austin Leake. | |
| 7. | Frederick W. Seward. | |
| 9. | William H. Gedney. | |
| 11. | Knox McAffee. | |
| 12. | Charles McColley. | |
| 13. | Charles Blackie. | |
| 16. | Charles L. E. Holmes. | |
| 17. | Wilson Berryman. | |
| 18. | Bernard Biglin. | |
| 21. | William Haw, Jr. | |
| NIAGARA. | | |
| 1. | Artemus W. Comstock. | Ransom M. Skeels. |
| 2. | Orville C. Bordwell. | Henry F. Pierce. |
| ONEIDA. | | |
| 1. | George B. Chadwick. | Richard U. Sherman. |
| 2. | John W. Boyle. | Silas T. Ives. |
| 3. | Stephen Cromwell. | Edward Lewis. |
| 4. | Harrison Lillybridge. | Harry Weed. |
| ONONDAGA. | | |
| 1. | Thomas G. Alvord. | Jabez H. Norton. |
| 2. | George Barrow. | Matthias Britton. |
| 3. | Charles Tremain. | Charles Simon. |
| ONTARIO. | | |
| 1. | Charles D. Miller. | Stephen H. Hammond. |
| 2. | Cyrillo S. Lincoln. | Hiram Maxfield. |
| ORANGE. | | |
| 1. | Lewis R. Halsey. | James W. Miller. |
| 2. | Ellis Harring. | Joseph D. Friend. |
| ORLEANS. | | |
| | John M. Wetherby. | Uriel Timmerman. |
| OSWEGO. | | |
| 1. | Cheney Ames. | Solomon White. |
| 3. | Henry J. Daggett. | |
| OTSEGO. | | |
| 1. | Harvey W. Brown. | |
| 2. | Simeon R. Barnes. | |
| PUTNAM. | | |
| | Hamilton Fish, Jr. | |
| QUEENS. | | |
| 2. | Henry W. Rowland. | James M. Oakley. |
| RENSSELAER. | | |
| 2. | William F. Taylor. | |
| 3. | | Jacob M. Whitbeck. |
| RICHMOND. | | |
| | Richard Cunliff. | |
| ST. LAWRENCE. | | |
| 1. | Seth G. Pope. | |
| 2. | A. Barton Hepburn. | |
| 3. | Jonah Sanford. | |
| SARATOGA. | | |
| 1. | George West. | Benjamin H. Knapp. |
| 2. | Nathan'l M. Houghton. | A. S. Pease. |
| SCHOHARIE. | | |
| | | John M. Roscoe. |
| SCHUYLER. | | |
| | Harmon L. Gregory. | William H. Fish. |
| STEUBEN. | | |
| 2. | George S. Shepard. | Lucius C. Pierson. |
| SUFFOLK. | | |
| | Nathan D. Petty. | Richard Jennings. |
| SULLIVAN. | | |
| | Charles Johnson. | |
| TIOGA. | | |
| | James Bishop. | Frederick O. Cable. |
| TOMPKINS. | | |
| | William L. Bostwick. | George W. Schuyler. |
| ULSTER. | | |
| 1. | Moses Stone. | John Fream. |
| 2. | Josiah Hasbrouck. | Jacob D. Wurts. |
| 3. | Edgar D. Russell. | Charles H. Kreck. |
| WARREN. | | |
| | J. T. Johnson. | |
| WASHINGTON. | | |
| 1. | Alexander B. Law. | |
| 2. | William H. Tefft. | Emerson E. Davis. |
| WAYNE. | | |
| 1. | William H. Clarke. | Marion Conklin. |
| 2. | A. S. Russell. | Hiram Westfall. |
| WESTCHESTER. | | |
| 1. | E. Y. Bull. | Dennis E. Shiel. |
| 2. | | Charles M. Schieffelin. |
| 3. | James W. Husted. | John Hoag. |
| WYOMING. | | |
| | Samuel W. Tewksbury. | |
| YATES. | | |
| | Hanford Struble. | George W. Spencer. |

### *EYE DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

Edward Curtis, M. D., Consulting Microscopist to the Board of Health, in a paper on the subject of eye diseases among children in the public schools, presented yesterday to the board and referred to the Sanitary Committee, says: "In a general way the following have been found to be determining causes for the development of myopia, or short-sightedness, and they are manifestly conditions that obtain largely in schools and that are amenable to sanitary regulation: Prolonged continuous use of the eyes for near work, as in reading and writing. Bad or insufficient light to work by. Too great fineness or indistinctness of the object to be worked at, requiring an effort for the eyes to see properly, as is the case with finely or badly printed books and badly made desks or work-tables, requiring the occupant to stoop over the work, and fostering the habit common with children of bringing the eyes unnecessarily and improperly near to the objects looked at. It is, therefore, urged that the inspection of the eyes of school children be made to include the testing them for myopia—partly for the detection of individual cases of the disease at a stage when its further progress could be stopped, but also more especially for a general study of the prevalence of myopia in our schools, and of the relative influence of its various determining causes, with a view of deciding what steps would be advisable for the prevention of any dangerous prevalence of the disease in any or all of our schools.

# The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1874.


### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Sonnambula, (Italian Opera.) Mlle. Albani, Signor Benfratelli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry VIII.— Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Moorcroft.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx.—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

PARK THEATRE.—Much Ado About Nothing.—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. G. B. Waldron.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost.—Kiraly Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Kit Carson.—The Broken Sword.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

HOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night.—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of the Painting of the "Battle of Lookout Mountain."

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

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### NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

When a party or a candidate is found appealing to the public on false pretenses, it is only natural, although it may be a trifle sanguine, to hope that the public will see through the imposition. In the present canvass, the Democrats have resorted rather more than ever to their usual tactics of misrepresenting themselves and their opponents. They describe themselves as reformed, whereas they are under the thumbs of John Morrissey and John Kelly. They talk about "hard money," while their party is manifestly bent upon repudiation and inflation. Their chief candidate, Mr. Tilden, represents himself as a poor man, whereas he is able to pay over $250,000 to the Democratic State Committee without missing it. Moreover, he calls himself the "destroyer of Tammany," whereas the fight against Tammany began in 1869, was energetically followed up in 1870, and was brought to a successful conclusion in 1871. In 1869 Tilden was silent, in 1870 he presided over Tweed's convention at Rochester, and in 1871, when the overthrow of Tweed's Ring was assured, he for the first time came out against it—and then only in the hope of saving the Democratic Party from being dragged down by Tweed. Now this is a condensed narrative which is capable of being verified by anybody who will take the trouble to search a newspaper file. If people will not listen to argument, will they pay a little attention to the logic of inexorable dates and facts?

Now that Mr. Isaac H. Bailey has been nominated for Congress in the Eleventh District, we hope the Republicans of that district will make sure of his election. It is inconceivable that the respectable inhabitants of that part of the City should prefer to be represented by one of John Kelly's tools, rather than by a gentleman of great ability and of the highest personal character. Mr. Bailey's antagonist is a Tammany man, and who knows anything about him? He is simply one of the dummies which Morrissey and Kelly have on hand for electioneering purposes. Mr. Bailey, on the contrary, is a man of strongly-marked individuality, having decided opinions of his own on all public questions, and an unmistakable manner of declaring them. It is not too much to say that, if elected, he would be one of the ablest and strongest men sent to Congress by New-York for many years past. May we not hope that the voters of the Eleventh District will work hard for a man who is sure to work hard and honestly for them in return?

The Republican County Convention held a preliminary meeting last night and adjourned till Thursday next. The chief task which falls upon the convention is to place before the people a candidate for Mayor, and we hope it will be able to dispense with Democratic aid in this undertaking. Win or lose, let us fight this year under our own flag, just by way of a change. The "non-partisan" system gave us Havemeyer, and that sample is enough for the present. By the bye, will anybody believe that Havemeyer has been renominated for Mayor? It is a fact, the nominators being the "People's Party," at the head of which stands Mr. Cohen. We don't know much about the "People's Party" at present, but doubtless it is destined to regenerate mankind, and sweep everything before it, just as the Greeley-Democratic party did in 1872. But we scarcely think the new party will succeed in re-electing Mr. Havemeyer this year.

We beg to call attention to an important circular from the Republican State Committee relating to the form of ballot for Judge of the Court of Appeals. This ballot will be of four kinds, according to the number of candidates to be placed upon it. One will contain the name of the candidate for Appeals Judge only; a second, his name and that of the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; a third, the candidate for Appeals Judge, the candidate for the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the candidate for local Judge; and finally, a fourth will contain the name of the Judge of Appeals and that of the candidate for local Judge. A reference to the circular will enable the managers in each county to see which form it is requisite for them to employ.

A committee was appointed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the purpose of advancing the adoption of the State constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people at the coming election. These amendments are of the utmost importance. They are designed to make the State Government more efficient by a better arrangement of executive offices, to promote purity and efficiency in the Legislature by the prohibition of special and private acts, and to guard against corruption at the polls. We are heartily glad to see the merchants taking up the matter, and hope they will push it with all possible energy. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce consists of Messrs. George Opdyke, Francis B. Thurber, John F. Henry, Royal Phelps, and William Butler Duncan, who certainly ought to be able to exert a strong influence.

Some excellent suggestions were made by various ladies, yesterday, at the meeting of the Woman's Educational Society, in this City, with reference to reading for children. Mrs. Slocomb very properly remarked that parents were responsible for the impressions made on their children's minds up to a certain age, and had no right to expose them to evil or erroneous influences with the idea that both sides of all questions ought to be presented to them—a declaration which may conflict with some of the modern notions of the abstract right of liberty of thought, but which is admirable sense, nevertheless. Mrs. Underhill made a very practical point in the remark that children could be educated far more than has been usual without the employment of books. Training of the child's faculties of observation and comparison, and of the thinking powers generally, in place of cramming his mind with the thoughts of writers, is one of the crying needs of the times, and one, we are happy to say, which is receiving a good deal of attention.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bayonne brings the welcome intelligence that the report of the shooting of Mr. Buckland, The Times correspondent, and Mr. Jerrard, the Carlist "Commissioner," is untrue. We sincerely trust that this may turn out to be the case. The first intimation we received of the execution of Mr. Buckland was from our regular Paris correspondent, and he, as yet, has sent us no contradiction of the news. On the contrary, the news was accepted in Paris as so well authenticated that a Times agent there, having no knowledge of the original telegram, and no communication with the sender, telegraphed to us yesterday that he had dispatched another Times representative to take the place of Mr. Buckland, in the north of Spain. In presence of these conflicting reports we can only await further news in the hope that the contradiction of the shooting sent by Associated Press may be fully substantiated.

While the *World* is in the mood to ferret out all the discrepancies of detail it can find in the treatment of historical personages, perhaps it can be induced to turn its attention to a chapter of its own career. A little light on its relations past and present to Mr. Tilden might be interesting. The other day it took a good deal of its valuable space to explain the difference between a "railway politician" and a "railway lawyer," admitting that it had called Mr. Tilden the latter, but not the former. In reality, it applied both epithets to him. It first alluded to Mr. Tilden as "a skillful politician and railway lawyer," and then said "the leading spirits dined together in Gramercy Park, (at Mr. Tilden's residence, by the way,) and a letter to Connolly, written by the *railway politician* and lawyer aforesaid, having been signed by poor old Havemeyer," &c. It will be seen that the words used by the *World* are distinctly "railway politician." What it meant by this term it explained the other day, as follows:

"A 'railway politician' is a man whose political standing makes it desirable for railway companies to enlist him in their behalf whenever they have business to be done which requires them to use political machinery in its accomplishment. Of course, a 'railway politician' *may* be a perfectly honest man, or at all events, as Wendell Phillips said of Mr. Lincoln, 'Kentucky honest.'"

The most we can hope of Mr. Tilden, it seems, is that he "*may* be" "Kentucky honest."

### REPUDIATION AND INFLATION.

No one can doubt that a Democratic victory in this State would greatly affect the financial issues now before the nation. If the party in power, which is essentially sound in its financial doctrines, is sustained, sound principles will be strengthened. But if the opposition, which includes a large and powerful section of confirmed inflationists and repudiators, wins the day, the tendency will be toward legislation in accordance with their views. The result in the State of New-York becomes, therefore, of the highest importance. A Democratic victory here would strengthen the hands of the Democratic Party in Congress, and as that party is controlled by inflationists, it would strengthen inflation. The organs of the Democrats here receive the victories in Ohio and Indiana with delight. They know that the doctrines avowed in those States are the opposite of the doctrines they have themselves avowed here; but that consideration sinks out of sight before the fact that the Democratic Party has gained a substantial victory. In other words, they are ready now, as they were in the Greeley campaign, to put success before principle; and they would do the same when it came to using the power which they now seek.

The New-York leaders make some faint pretense of being in favor of "hard money," but it is an idle pretense. They are neither sincere enough in their convictions, nor strong enough in their influence, to do anything to advance the cause of hard money. They made a great effort last Winter to obtain an adhesion to their professions from the West. Most politicians remember the reception at the Manhattan Club, when Schell and Tilden sought to commit the party to hard money. But it was of no use. The Democrats of Ohio and Indiana laughed at the notion. They not only declared in favor of inflation, but with a cynical indifference to the warnings and entreaties of the Metropolitan leaders, they declared for repudiation as well. They made these distinct issues in their October elections. Now that they have won on them, the "silk-stocking" statesmen of the Manhattan Club never so much as peep against the objectionable doctrines, but go about bragging of the victory of *their* party. Does any one suppose, then, that if the Democrats were in power in Congress next year, the New-York leaders could, even if they wished to, hold the Western inflationists and repudiators in check?

A very fair illustration of the degree of influence possessed by the Democrats of this State over the inflationists of their party was given during the last session of Congress. When Congress passed the Currency bill, Gov. Dix recommended a protest by the Legislature, and there were only three votes against it. This was an authoritative and emphatic expression. The Democrats were constrained, by force of public opinion, to vote for a resolution suggested by a Republican Governor and moved by a Republican member. But how much weight did their action carry at Washington with those of their party who held different views? Not a particle.

We should like to believe that because the Democratic leaders in New-York profess sound financial views, their success would forward these views, but we have only too good evidence that it would not do so. It would have directly the opposite effect. Their success would only put new weapons in the hands of the opponents of those views. It would help the party which is controlled by the inflationists. Suppose the Democrats elect a majority in the next House of Representatives, can there be any doubt that the active, aggressive, determined section of the party which has secured the victories in Ohio and Indiana, would have any trouble in applying their ideas? If they had, it would be a very novel incident in the history of the Democracy. With that party everything must be sacrificed to immediate gains. They are a hungry, tired, grasping party. They cannot tolerate very great differences in their ranks, and as we have already seen in the Greeley campaign, the men who claim conservative convictions go to the wall before the scheming and unscrupulous demagogues who really run the machine. We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Chicago *Times*, a Democratic paper of far less accommodating convictions than its contemporaries who profess to be for hard money in the East:

"The gain of six repudiationist members in Ohio, of a like number in North Carolina, and of one or two in Indiana, are all results having the same meaning. And that meaning is, *increase of the volume of irredeemable rag-currency; conversion of the Federal Treasury into a gigantic and permanent rag-money mill, subject to the control of political demagogues and party emergencies; periodical inflation as the excess of shinplasters becomes absorbed by a factitious advance of prices; and, finally, a grand breakdown, repudiation, and hopeless ruin.* This is the programme which the increase, by the recent elections, of the repudiationist opposition in Congress means."

Those who vote for the Democratic ticket in New-York will, whether they wish it or not, help to complete this programme.

### DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS.

Last night's mass-meeting, or "mass convention," as it was called, at the Cooper Union, was very imposing in point of numbers, and tolerably respectable in point of quality. It revealed beyond all question the existence of a dangerous split in the Democratic ranks in this City, and showed that the "bolters" from the Kelly-Morrissey nominations were largely drawn from the classes among whom Tammany has usually found its chief strength. In nominating Mr. Ottendorfer for Mayor, the Independent Democracy have at least enabled respectable members of the party to vote for a man who is not likely to be the mere puppet of the two vulgar demagogues who are supposed to carry the Democratic vote in their breeches pocket. The lists of Vice Presidents read at the meeting contained the names of Democrats of the highest standing in commerce, in law, and in public life. If these gentlemen are prepared to actively co-operate in the movement with which their names have been identified, the influence of Tammany Hall can receive such a check as may at least terminate the reign of the men who now control it. The German element was well represented at the meeting, and gave unmistakable evidences, both of enthusiasm and unanimity. If it can be brought out on election day, with anything like proportionate strength, we do not say that Mr. Ottendorfer can be elected, but we think it likely that Mr. Wickham will be defeated.

That consideration represents about all the interest that Republicans can be expected to take in the Democratic bolt. The speakers at last night's meeting were profuse in their expressions of loyalty to the Democratic State ticket, and careful to explain that the movement they championed was simply one in the interest of purity and independence in the Democratic Party of this City. The Chairman of the meeting appealed to a class of motives among the masses of the party of which Republicans cannot afford to approve, and claimed from the Municipal Government the exercise of certain paternal functions in regard to the laboring man which a party of enlightened economy and reform could not indorse. Republicans may, in the general interests of the City, wish the Democratic opposition all possible success; but under the form which it has assumed, and after the programme which it has marked out for itself, they will hardly be able to find any common ground on which both may unite. The undoubted strength of the Democratic opposition renders it exceedingly desirable that Republicans should find a candidate able to draw out their full vote, and to attract a good deal of the floating vote of the City besides. With a man of well-known ability and acknowledged position as their candidate for Mayor, the Republicans would go into the local canvass with a very fair chance of electing their ticket. The objective point of the "bolters" is to break the influence of the Tammany despotism. Republicans are perfectly in sympathy with them on that point, but have a natural preference for achieving the result by the success of their own candidates.

### ONE PHASE OF CITY VAGRANCY.

A City wayfarer passing through any one of the principal avenues of New-York after dark will perceive on some shady corner an aged woman. If she is not really very aged she has at least that appearance. She sits there in the darkness and in the cold turning the crank of an aged and somewhat asthmatic hurdy-gurdy. The tune she grinds is usually "Happy be thy Dreams," "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming," or some other familiar air derived from old English composers—Sir Henry Bishop, Brinley Richards, or Balfe. The miserable, faded, hapless musician could not play anything more utterly out of keeping with herself and her surroundings. There is something pathetic in the sharp contrast of the music and the the musician. Passengers intent on pleasure, for these are the hours when pleasure rather than business calls people out of doors, are involuntarily attracted by the sound of the infirm hurdy-gurdy, its broken notes are such a mockery of the misery of the player. We do not suppose that the selection of these airs is the result of any ingenious analysis of the emotions and sentiments of mankind. But it is certain that the sad notes of familiar airs oftener draw from the reluctant pocket the occasional coin or the semi-occasional bit of fractional currency than livelier and more jovial tunes possibly could. The man of sentiment cannot, without a feeling akin to guilt, pass unmoved the venerable hurdy-gurdy and its yet more venerable player. If he go by without dropping his obolus, he hears the strains of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses" sounding reproachfully after him—and infirm old Belisaria is sitting there on the corner, sadly grinding the tune that he last heard Lucretia sing, when he was young and life was all before him, and Lucretia was the queen of his heart. Lucretia is a portly matron now; "the children of Alice call Bartram father;" but the sentimental old tune recalls a faded memory, and he leaves a penny with the old woman on the next corner.

This is all pure sentimentalism. The old creature who sits there grinding out doleful airs is a vagrant. We do not know what she does during the day; but, owl-like, she crawls out when the moon comes up after the sun, and the stars are, as her song says, in the quiet sky. She is not only a vagrant, she is a beggar, and the harsh dissonance of her hurdy-gurdy is her appeal for alms. One of these women was followed to her lair last Winter, and the good missionary who would have helped her old age, found her living more comfortably than many persons who work hard for a livelihood and earn honest wages. Therefore this good Samaritan declared that the shadowy female with the plaintive instrument was a humbug, and that all of those faded old women who ground hurdy-gurdies in the dark were like her. Perhaps so. Yet it is possible that it is better that ninety and nine unworthy persons shall receive alms than one real sufferer shall be turned away empty. It is undoubtedly true that many of the mendicants of the City are what may be called "professional," it is even possible that a majority of them are; yet, when we reflect that in that vast number there may be some who suffer for the pitiful dole we are ready to give, we hesitate to deny any one.

But, as we have seen, some of these persons whose appeal is so mute and whose figure is so pathetic are arrant humbugs. It has been proved beyond peradventure that more than one earn a comfortable subsistence by this sort of vagrancy. Nay more, it may be said that some of them—needy though they appear—deserve no help. They represent a class who are in a fair way to defeat all charity that is not organized and searching in its system of giving. In a lecture lately delivered in Boston, it was said by one who had made public charities a study that sixty-three per cent. of all persons who applied for relief in that city were impostors, and that he had found ten or twelve fraudulent charitable institutions within a year. This is a most discouraging statement. It must give pause to the generous and open-handed, who do not like to stop and ask questions when the casual beggar asks "a few pennies for a night's lodging." It is a hard thing to say—and we know we say it in vain to many people—but it is true that what is known as casual or indiscriminate almsgiving is almost always misapplied. Now and then, to be sure, the chance gift falls in the right place, but, in a vast majority of instances, the alms must be unworthily and wastefully bestowed. If soft-hearted people will persist in taking the chances of encouraging vagrancy, they may continue to give alms without discrimination. A wiser course is absolutely to refuse all aid except where the application can be found to be made in genuine need. But let no man withhold all aid under the plea that he gives no indiscriminate alms. The approved and noble charities of the City are numerous and well known. They are our best almoners. Perhaps it is not possible to remove beggary from the streets, but we can refuse to encourage that form of vagrancy.

### A MAN OF GENIUS.

July of the present year was an unlucky month for the lightning-rod man. A thunder-storm which lasted for nearly ten days, with occasional breaks, instead of proving valuable as an advertisement, had precisely the opposite effect. In the past he had ever found farmers and villagers his best customers. They paid respectful attention to his descriptions of sheet, ball, and forked lightning, and permitted him to set upon their dwellings, barns, and store-houses rods of the newest and most approved kind. Many of them even went so far as to adopt the installment method of payment, in order to help him to prove that he was not afraid to permit a reasonable time to elapse for the purpose of a test. He was more popular than the peddler of the olden time, who used to carry the news to his customers with the latest fashions. The circuit-rider had as much as he could do to hold his own with him, and it was the custom to give him hospitable welcome wherever he went on his round of travels. To be sure, there have been ill-natured persons who have spoken unhandsomely of him. Some who have said that it was as impossible for him to make an honest contract, as for the devil to touch "holy water." That it was a favorite trick of his to get orders for rods with the understanding that payment was to be made by quarterly installments, and to insist on a full discharge of the bills so soon as the jobs had been finished. He was likewise charged with having repeatedly covered houses with rods, in the absence of the owners, and having, by false representation, induced the wives to pay the bills. But, of course, nobody believed that a person generally so highly esteemed could have been guilty of such contemptible "smartness."

His visits still continued to be looked for with eagerness, and his popularity, instead of declining, was on the increase. The terrible storm of July came upon him in the high tide of prosperity, and left him, to use a homely phrase, without a leg to stand upon. The farmers who had trusted him most thoroughly—who had permitted him to set up rods in numbers to suit his own idea of what would be necessary to insure perfect safety—were the greatest sufferers from the lightning. Many of their houses were crumbled to dust as quickly as if they had been so much touch-paper. When the storm subsided, and the wreck was cleared away, the poor lightning-rod man ventured forth once more on his well-beaten paths, but it was in vain that he offered sympathy and explanations. He tried to prove that all the damage had been done through a lack of continuity in the rods, the result of rusty joints; but he could find no believers. His recommendations that he should be permitted to set up continuous wire ropes, with the ground ends deposited in scrap-iron or charcoal, were treated scornfully. In short, he found that the storm had temporarily, if not permanently, ended his occupation.

This, of course, was very discouraging for the lightning-rod man. He endeavored to bear up against it as well as he could, hoping that in time his customers would relent and take him back into favor. Last week his savings were exhausted, and he was compelled to adopt a line of action contrary to that which he had so long pursued. It struck him that if the farmers and villagers would not have rods, he might be able to drive a brisk trade in the large and thickly-populated cities of the Union, by taking the rods from the public buildings and selling them for scrap copper or iron. The effect of such a brilliant scheme, he shrewdly calculated, would be to compel the city authorities to make contracts for a new supply, and thus put into his pocket a good commission in addition to the price of the old rods.

Last week he began his little plan with most flattering success in no less a place than "the hub of the universe." With a boldness that was most surprising, considering his previous reputation, he drove up in a wagon to the Public Library Building, tied his horse to a lamp-post, and mounting to the roof—upon which, let it be remembered workmen were engaged—borrowed a hammer and a chisel, "with which he deliberately proceeded to remove the copper lightning rods." With this work, we are told, he occupied himself for several hours, "no one suspecting that he was not acting under orders from the proper authority." Finally, after having finished his job—which included the loading of the wagon—in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, he bade farewell to the men on the roof, gathered up his reins, and drove gaily away. His next feat will probably be accomplished in this City, provided the Democratic managers don't get hold of him as he enters, and give suitable employment to his genius until election day. A man with so much boldness and presence of mind might be capable of more originality than was displayed even in the getting out of that circular in which "Silk-stocking Sammy" Tilden is so admirably described as a man of the people, while his opponent is presented in the guise of a "bloated aristocrat."

### DESTRUCTION OF OUR FORESTS.

The constant and reckless destruction of our forests is fast bringing us to a condition in which there will be occasion for real alarm. It is not probable that any "scare" like that which a few years ago went over England, concerning the prospective exhaustion of her coal supply, will immediately occur in America, touching the loss of our forests; but we wish something near enough approaching it might happen to stop a work that is full of evil promise.

In the whole United States there is left but one really great tract of timber. It lies at the far extreme of our country, and consists of about one-half of Washington Territory and a third of Oregon. California has, perhaps, 500,000 acres of forest now, of which fully one-half has been cut away within the last two or three years. Here in New-York we have no considerable forest left except in the Adirondack region. Our wealth of maple, walnut, and hickory is substantially gone, and a large part of it has been wantonly destroyed. Wisconsin had a magnificent forest growth, but the people are sweeping it away at a marvelously rapid rate. One billion feet of timber were cut in a single year. It will not take more than a decade or two at the utmost to fairly exhaust this source of wealth to the State. Michigan and Minnesota are following in the same course, slashing away at their forests as if a tree had no right to lift its head. One of our most intelligent Army officers, Gen. Brisbin, who knows the Western country thoroughly, and to whose accurate knowledge of this subject we are indebted for many facts, says that 50,000 acres of Wisconsin timber are cut annually to supply the Kansas and Nebraska markets alone. The Saginaw forests are even now practically destroyed, and if the Northern Pacific Railway is built, it will open up to the ax the one remaining belt of American timber, in Oregon and Washington Territory.

The railroads have been the great destroyers of our forests. They use one hundred and sixty millions of ties annually—that means the leveling of at least 150,000 acres of trees. The timber they use, also, is not the refuse or the inferior, but among the very best, fine young trees, eight to ten inches in diameter. The Union Pacific Company undertook at first to lay their road with cotton-wood ties, drawn from the occasional wooded cañons along the line of the road. One consequence of this was shown in our Washington dispatch the other day, regarding the legislation to be asked from Congress for the relief of the road. The Government Commission appointed to examine the line reported that it was not completed within the terms of the law. The use of these soft-wood ties was held by them to be an evasion of contract, and Government patents for the lands granted along two or three hundred miles of the road have accordingly been refused. The settlers who have bought the lands can get no titles from the company, for it has none. This looks bad for our forests, since it means the ultimate destruction of thousands of acres of more good timber to replace the condemned ties which have already swept off a large part of the few precious growths of this comparatively treeless region. If it is remembered that ties have to be renewed every seven years, the extent of the demand on our forests will be appreciated. When 10,000 miles more of rails have been laid, it will require all the young trees in the country to supply the demand for ties.

Fences are also enormous consumers of trees. In the East we are learning in this regard economy from necessity, but in the West, in some States, the farmers cut down the forests with scarcely more thought than they harvest their grain. The fences of the United States, people may not generally know, have cost more than the lands, and are to-day the most valuable class of property, save railroads and real estate in cities. Illinois alone has $2,000,000 invested in fences, and they cost annually $175,000 for repairs. In Nebraska, where excellent herd laws are in force, the necessity for fences has been so much lessened that the fences of the State cost less in proportion to population than in any other in the Union.

The outrageous waste of timber caused by the felling of forests and burning of the trees to bring the land under cultivation goes on still at a fearful rate. From 1860 to 1870 no less than *twelve million acres* of forest were thus wantonly destroyed. For fuel also vast tracts are leveled of their trees. It took 10,000 acres of forest to supply Chicago with fuel in one year, 1871. Our annual decrease of forest from all these causes is not far from 8,000,000 acres. Yet we plant only 10,000 acres of new forest a year.

The necessity for a Commission of Forestry, and the need of efficient laws in all the States for the preservation of our forests, need no further argument than these facts.

### THE TEXAN DROVER.

We recently had an opportunity of learning the mischief which a few wild Texan bulls running loose in crowded streets can accomplish. But the people of the border towns of Kansas and Nebraska assert that a hundred enraged bulls, fresh from the prairies of the South-west, are peaceful and harmless as kittens when compared with the average Texan drover. This latter product of the civilization of the frontier has long been a terror to all peaceable citizens of the remote and sparsely settled regions through which he annually travels. His appearance has invariably been the signal for the commencement of a campaign of bloodshed, which not even the Indians have ever condescended to imitate. A hundred drovers, arriving in a tranquil settlement, first "corral" the cattle which they are driving northward to be slaughtered, or expressed to the East; and next proceed to corral the inhabitants. Each of the interesting crusaders boasts the possession of a complete arsenal of weapons, and as soon as he has "reinforced" his courage with the necessary whisky, sallies forth to kill a few citizens. The unlucky turn of a card, a scornful glance, even a harmless criticism, is enough to awaken the vindictive feelings of the drover, and he at once "turns loose," as he phrases it, and runs a muck, which sometimes results in half a dozen murders.

The drover is usually a man who has spent many years of his life under the cloudless skies of Western Texas, rarely sleeping beneath a roof, and for months together seeing no human face. At home he is an easy-going, temperate, decently-mannered individual, fond of his cattle and the rude labor of caring for them. But when he drives his cattle northward he appears to change his disposition wholly; his honor is sensitive to that extent that one may hardly address him for fear of provocation; and he looks upon all vulgar tradesmen, menial manufacturers, and starveling agriculturists in the settlements through which he passes as his natural prey. His ideal of heroism is the man who can shoot first; his test of courage is an unblanched face when a revolver is pointed at it. Whisky becomes his constant consolation, and impels him to dozens of criminal eccentricities which he could not imagine without its aid. Yet this same man will blush like a child if a girl's eyes rest for a moment upon him, and will doff his hat in a lady's presence with a grace which the fashionable gentlemen cannot always imitate.

As there are many hundreds of these drovers, and as of late years their unbridled and shocking crimes have become alarmingly frequent, it is not astonishing that the citizens of Kearney Junction, in Nebraska, made a bold stand the other day, when attacked by a band of the herders. Such a resistance is, however, without precedent in the history of the West. The drover has heretofore been allowed to wander and to slaughter at his own sweet will; not even a doughty frontier sheriff has dared to say him nay. But we learn that the Nebraskans, after their town had been charged several times by a mounted band of ruffians, who went careering through the primitive streets, and firing bullets into the windows, suddenly "turned loose" themselves, and administered summary correction with their rifles to the lawless crew. Those of the drovers who were not killed retired, howling and vowing vengeance. Back next day came those who had been wounded, accompanied by others. They raced their horses through crowds of citizens, swung their lassoes, and discharged their weapons with the usual disregard for consequences. So the citizens rose once more, and smote them hip and thigh, driving them into a river and on to an island, where, at last accounts, the herders were besieged, the Governor of the State sending the citizens arms and ammunition with which to carry on the war.

Time was when the drovers were even much more to be feared than now; when they had among them the scum of Christendom—the nameless and hideous outlawry which had been banished from every other part of the globe to our remotest frontiers, and had lived wild lives, stained with occasional murder, on the immense plains, where no officer of the law felt it safe to follow. These outlaws sometimes went north-westward, under the pretext of driving up cattle, and then murders, on the scattered settlements in the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska were far more numerous than births or marriages, and many a drover boasted that he owned "a well-stocked grave-yard, every man in which had died with his boots on." At Wichita, at Baxter Springs, and at many another point where drovers congregated, the trail was reddened with blood. The spectacle of a murder did not even draw a crowd. But many, perhaps most, of the worst class of outlaws became, during the war, tenants of extempore cemeteries prepared by military authority or by vengeance. Now a new crop is springing up, and judging from its recent developments in Kansas and Nebraska, promises to be flourishing.

It would be interesting to know exactly what it is which prompts these herders from the great silent plains to the excesses committed by them in their yearly journeys. Many of them were innocent of any crime until they began their northward pilgrimages. Perhaps the sight of civilization makes them wild, and they have a kind of innate impulse to destroy it. Perhaps their madness is now and then caused by whisky, but that is not always the case. The drover is a psychological puzzle. Why he should suddenly relapse from the calm level of his peaceful pursuits to the grade of a marauding savage it is difficult to discover.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### GET MARRIED.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The suggestions of "Robert Fowler," alias "Trebor Relwof," to capitalists met my eye as I was reading your valuable paper. In my opinion, it would prove a more valuable investment, both in time and eternity, to make pleasant home arrangements for married couples, rather than single, selfish bachelors.

For twelve years I have proved the truth of the statements of a wise man of old, "Two are better than one," and "It is not good for man to be alone," and my advice is, to young or old bachelors, seek a loving, devoted wife, not among silly, fashionable women, but from that numerous company of homeless girls and women who are struggling to support themselves in loneliness and sadness of heart. There is, in many of them, the capacity for filling a useful place in society and making a good, kind husband a wife worthy of the name.

I am not a match-maker, nor desirous for such a reputation, but I deem that in the present age of society bachelorhood is not a blessing, but a curse, and am opposed to any measures for increasing its attractions. Hoping your columns may ever be the medium of good advice and enlightenment on moral subjects, as it has been for years past, I remain

A CONSTANT READER.

Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

#### POLICY HOLDERS AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your independent course and sound judgment in matters between corporations and the people encourages me to put the question to the public, through the medium of your valuable paper, "Have policy holders no rights which life insurance companies are bound to respect?" I am a policy holder, on the endowment plan, in one of our State companies, and have paid heretofore my premiums at maturity, but, by an unfortunate accident, I missed the last half-annual premium, to which my attention was called by one of the company's own agents. When I called the next day at the office for the purpose of having my policy restored I was informed, in the coolest manner, that my policy was forfeited and past redemption. There would be one way left open to me, viz.: to be taken in again on one of its new (patent) plans, and, as an inducement, the company would condescend to allow me about six cents on the dollar of what I had paid this corporation, while but for the accident it would have had to pay me the amount of my policy within six years. As I don't feel much like swallowing the "new plan," I have got to "step down and out," and all I paid in is lost. Do you call this justice and equity?

I pause for a reply, hoping that you will find a remedy for the suffering policy holders.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

### OBITUARY.

#### CARL FORMES.

A cable dispatch received in this City announced the death of the renowned basso, Carl Formes, once so popular in this country. He was a native of Baden, Germany, born at Mulheim in 1818. He received a thorough musical training in Cologne and Vienna, and first appeared id opera as *Sarastro* in the "Magic Flute," in 1842. He was engaged later at the Imperial Opera in Vienna, as first basso, where he remained several years until, in 1848, having taken part in the Liberal movement of that period, he was obliged to quit the Austrian dominions. In 1849 he sang in London at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. In 1857 he visited the United States, and appeared at the Academy of Music in this City. For many years he sang in this and other cities of the Union and of Canada, and it was only when failing health compelled him to withdraw from the stage that he disappeared from the public view. He returned to Europe nearly two years, and never revisited this country.

#### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Albani makes her début at the Academy of Music this evening. The occasion is likely to be regarded as the most eventful of the season, for Mlle. Albani enjoys great celebrity in Europe, and she comes to America in the fullness of her powers. "La Sonnambula" is to be the opera.

#### THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—The annual session of the State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics was held to-day. The statistics presented showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition. The total number of councils is 294; number of members, 25,892; amount of money paid by subordinate councils for benefits and relief during the year, $62,744 47. A special committee on the Washington monument submitted a report, which stated that at present it was deemed inexpedient to erect a monument.

#### TEMPERANCE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20.—The annual convention of the New-Hampshire Temperance Union will be held here on Nov. 12. A call has been issued to the women of the State to meet and form a State League on the 11th November.

# REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

## NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

ACTION OF THE DELEGATES OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—A COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO RECEIVE NAMES.

The Republican County Convention last night was in every respect a remarkable one, both in numbers and *personnel*. The best classes of our citizens were found among the delegates, and every interest in the City was fairly represented. The room—Republican Hall, in Thirty-fourth street—was filled to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings were marked by the utmost decorum and harmony. It had been thought by some of the delegates that nominations would have been made last night. But, prior to the hour of assembling, 8 o'clock, an informal caucus or advisory meeting was held by some of the oldest members and leaders, and it was deemed most prudent not to make any nominations until after the action of the opponents of Tammany in this direction was known. It therefore became necessary only to call the convention, organize, and appoint a committee of twenty-one to receive names of candidates, and report the same to the convention on Thursday evening. This, then, was the programme, and it was hardly deviated from, except when Col. Duganne offered his resolution tendering the nomination for the Mayoralty to Mr. George Jones. Hon. Thomas Murphy was chosen permanent Chairman by acclamation, Gen. Pinckney and J. M. Davies Secretaries. The roll of delegates was called, and a few substitutes added to fill the places of absentees, the resolution, under which the committee of twenty-one was appointed, was adopted, and shortly afterward the convention adjourned until Thursday night.

From the action or conversation of the delegates nothing could be learned that might indicate the probable choice of the convention hereafter. All were in favor of a Republican nominee for Mayor—some differed on the nationality. Hon. C. S. Spencer thought a German would be the best candidate, while others were of the opinion that so long as the candidate was a Republican, and an unimpeachable citizen, every object was attained. To-day the committee will receive the nominations at No. 457 Fourth avenue, and place the claims of each in proper shape before the convention at its next meeting. Below will be found a complete report of the proceedings.

### THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Hugh Gardner, as Chairman of the General Committee, called the meeting to order, and on motion of Mr. George Opdyke, Mr. Thomas Murphy was unanimously elected Chairman. Mr. Murphy thanked the meeting for the compliment paid him, and on motion of Mr. Joel W. Mason, Messrs. Joseph C. Pinckney and James R. Davis were elected Secretaries.

The roll having been called, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., proposed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of one from each Assembly District, and one from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, be appointed by the Chair to present to the convention, at an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, the names of candidates to be recommended for nomination to the convention, and that the officers of this convention be added to the committee.

The resolution was seconded. Col. Duganne rose and said: It has been my lot in other years to take part as a Republican in the Republican County Conventions, and because I am a Republican, I am here to-night. [Applause.] I shall not dwell upon the past, because I believe that for Republicanism there is always a future, and that future should be looked to, no matter what the past is. I come here to-night as I believe you all have come, to vote for a man of strict Republican antecedents. I come here not only to vote for a man of Republican antecedents, but to propose the name of a man of Republican antecedents, whom the good sense, the gratitude, and the policy of this convention should support in this war against that hydra-headed monster which is ever present and in our midst—Tammany Hall. You have been with me members of county conventions when I raised my feeble voice against that monster, and I say it in no invidious sense that it is a political monster, a monster which like that serpent of old, that constrictor, which devoured peoples, has been put to sleep for a few years, because, like the constrictor, it was gorged with its prey, but is now beginning to move, because, like the constrictor, it is hungry again and wants its political food. Mr. Chairman, I remember that in your hospitable mansion, with gentlemen whom I see around me night after night, three years ago we began the war which ended not in the suppression, not in the extinction of the enemy with which we had to deal, but with the drawing of its fangs for a time, with the enfeebling of its strength for a time, until having been struck to its mother mire the mire gave it strength again, and it now rises again to confront you. You and others remember when we met in your parlors, when we discussed that old and bitter subject, the striking off from our body members who were to us as members of our life—excising from our body the limbs with which we had in times past battled against all foes, and you, and I, and all of us felt that in attacking these men, whom we called Tammany Republicans, we were attacking men who had been our political brothers. But we believed in the truth of the Scripture language, "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out," and we plucked them from our roll-call. The result was the grand, overwhelming uprising of the people, which overthrew the Tammany régime, and I say boldly that this City would be a Republican City to-day, had we pursued the policy which we instigated when we commenced our fight. I see around me to-night the warriors and fighters of that campaign, the men who regarded their offices as nothing, compared with their Republican principles. Those men are now in official places, as a rightful compensation for their self-martyrdom at the time, and I believe that these men are actuated by the same Republican principles that prompted them to side with us until we had, in a measure, redeemed this City, and purified the Republican Party in this City. You remember, Sir, that there was one man whom you invited often times to your councils, and whom you looked upon as your right-hand man; a man whom, if we had with us, we cared not who should be against us in our fight. You brought him—thanks to your own good judgment—and he gave us a power which is above all powers in human affairs, the power of his Press, and we found that with George Jones and THE NEW-YORK TIMES we could cripple Tammany, and bring it to our feet. And I have the pleasure to-night, sir, as a token of political gratitude, as a debt we owe to the people of New-York, and as the policy of the convention, to nominate Mr. George Jones as the Republican candidate for Mayor. [Applause.] I know not and I care not whether there may be political preferences. I have my political preferences, as other men have, and I would like to nominate some of my friends for public offices because of interest and sympathy. But I believe that if there is one man in this City at the present time who can confront the power of Tammany, who can rally around him all the good citizens of New-York, as the leader of the press of this City who fought against Tammany Hall three years ago, it is George Jones, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and I believe that his nomination will be a tower of strength to us. I therefore offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this County Convention appoint a committee of seven, to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday evening, Oct. 23, and to confer with committees which are or may be appointed by other political organizations opposed to the corruptions of Tammany Hall.

*Resolved*, That the committee of seven appointed by this convention be instructed to present as their candidate for Mayor, Mr. George Jones, publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. [Applause.]

*Resolved*, That if the nomination of Mr. George Jones be not agreed upon, our committee of seven shall withdraw from further conference and report to this convention.

*Resolved*, That this County Convention then proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor, who shall be known as a Republican of our own ranks and of straight Republican principles and practice.

Col. Charles S. Spencer said: It appears to me that there ought to be no difficulty about this matter. A motion has been made by Mr. Patterson that a committee be appointed to report for the consideration of this convention on Thursday night next the names of candidates for Mayor, Register, and Aldermen at Large. I can see no possible harm in that, but on the contrary I can see positive good. We are evidently not prepared to-night to nominate these candidates, and when this committee makes its report after careful consideration we can then act upon it. It seems to me much wiser to take that course than the course suggested by my friend who offers the substitute. I do not propose to commit myself to any man to-night. When that committee shall report I shall hold myself free as a member of this convention to vote for or against it as I please. There is but one earnest wish that I have, and I believe that if that wish is carried out it will subserve the best interests of the party, and that is that some good, reliable, positive representative German Republican will head this ticket as Mayor. [Applause.] But be that as it may, I hope that the motion of my friend Mr. Patterson will be adopted.

E. O. Jenkins seconded the resolutions of Col. Duganne, but in deference to the wish of the meeting the latter gentleman withdrew the resolutions for the present. The resolution proposed by Mr. Patterson was then adopted.

On motion, the chair appointed the committee, which will meet this morning at the Republican head-quarters, No. 457 Fourth avenue, at 10 o'clock. The committee is as follows:

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Michael W. Byrnes. | 13 | Hugh Gardner. |
| 2 | Dennis Shea. | 14 | J. H. Brady. |
| 3 | Thomas F. Geary. | 15 | H. G. Leask. |
| 4 | David H. Crowley. | 16 | Elias E. Disney. |
| 5 | Austin Leake. | 17 | Benjamin K. Phelps. |
| 6 | Robert Moore. | 18 | Chester A. Arthur. |
| 7 | Sheridan Shook. | 19 | Richard H. Greene. |
| 8 | J. J. O'Brien. | 20 | Lewis J. Philips. |
| 9 | James W. Farr. | 21 | A. P. Ketcham. |
| 10 | J. M. Patterson, Jr. | 23d and 24th Wards | J. V. Traphagen. |
| 11 | George Bliss. | | |
| 12 | Archibald Watt. | | |

The convention adjourned.

## THE CASE OF PROF. SWING.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS SYNOD—THE APPEAL OF PROF. PATTON SUSTAINED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois to-day, Mr. Noyes proceeded with his argument against accepting the majority report as given yesterday. He contended that it was contrary to the law of the Church. There was no precedent in favor of Prof. Patton. There were precedents against him, and justice to the accuser and the accused party forbade that he should longer claim the part of a prosecutor. He held that as by the law of the Church only the aggrieved party could complain, Prof. Patton could not by right appeal. If the prosecutor had been censured by the Presbytery then he would have been an aggrieved party and could have appealed from any definitive sentence; but he could not again involve the defendant, who had been acquitted. In support of his point he cited many cases from the digests and from the Ecclesiastical laws of the Latin, English, and Scottish Churches. In conclusion, Mr. Noyes asked that the report of the Judicial Committee be laid on the table, and that the prosecutor withdraw his appeal.

Prof. Patton then took the floor, and spoke at length and in detail. He said he appealed because that was the only way of preventing Dr. Swing from re-entering the pulpit. He held an aggrieved party could appeal, and that he was the aggrieved party, because unless he sustained his case he was by the law of the church an offender and slanderer. Subsequently a vote was taken, when the Synod agreed by a respectable majority to allow the appeal to come before the body. The first order for the session to-morrow is the discussion of the appeal by the Synod.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire, caused by a defective flue, broke out in a saloon on Water street in Elliott Block, Memphis, Tenn., destroying the entire block. The principal sufferers are Matt Monohan, boat stores, and Elliott & Miller steam-boat agents and commission merchants. Several other saloons and boat stores were also destroyed. The principal losses are as follows: On the building owned by Shelby County, $60,000; insured for $5,000 in the North British and $2,500 in the Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco; Mrs. McKinle, on furniture, $1,500, fully insured in the Planters', of Memphis; A. Boggiano, saloon, $3,000, insured in the Clay, of Covington, Ky. The losses of Matt Monohan and Elliott & Miller will probably reach $3,000. Other parties sustained small loss. The total loss is about $75,000.

T. D. Miller's pork-packing establishment in the outskirts of the town of Ingersoll, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire last night. A portion of the contents was saved, but about fifty tons of meat were spoiled. The property is fully insured.

A fire at Eaton Rapids, Mich., destroyed the Vaughn House and several other buildings yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

### LOCAL FIRES.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store of Patrick Kelly, No. 37 Front street, resulting in $2,000 damage to stock and building.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the residence of Mr. Eugene Chevalier, causing $200 damage to furniture and building.

## PENNSYLVANIA BAPTISTS' ANNIVERSARY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 20.—The Pennsylvania Baptists' Anniversary is being held at the First Baptist Church in this city. This morning Rev. Dr. Pearson preached before the Ministers' Union, from John xv., 15. Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith discussed the question "Is the independence of our churches incompatible with the highest degree of denominational efficiency?" Rev. Robert Lowry is to preach next year, and Rev. Dr. Cathcart is to discuss "The relation of the Baptist Ministry to American independence." In the afternoon the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Education Society was held, with President T. J. Hoskinson in the chair. Rev. Dr. Scott presented the annual report, showing that eighty students have been aided, and that the receipts are $12,000. Addresses were delivered by Revs. J. S. Hutson, W. H. Conrad, J. E. Chessbire, and Robert Lowry. Rev. Dr. Shadrach is to preach the annual sermon next year from Matthew, xvi., 3. Rev. Dr. Magoon delivered an address on "Words apt to Teach." The meetings which are well attended, are to continue until Thursday next.

## THE WAR OF THE RAILROADS IN INDIANA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—A telegram from Lake Station, Ind., states that upon the arrival of the two companies ordered by Gov. Hendricks to proceed to the point where the trouble between the employes of the Michigan Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was reported, they deployed to the number of 120 men, armed with breech-loaders and two Gatling guns. The Michigan Central men stood their ground, though they were unarmed. The companies had received orders, and were about to charge, when Chief Engineer Gardiner stepped forward and requested a parley. This was granted, and he then gave himself up to the authorities, and the whole party were arrested. Subsequently a majority of them were released, and the prominent ones were taken to Valparaiso.

The crossing was finished by evening, and all trouble is over.

## ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY A GERMAN SLOOP-OF-WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Hon. S. S. Foster, United States Consul at Apia, in the Navigator group of islands, says he was at that post in the latter part of May last, when the German sloop-of-war Ancona came there. Her commander levied $20,000 upon the native chiefs, but through the intervention of American missionaries reduced the claim to $14,000. Five thousand dollars of the amount was paid, and bonds were taken for the remainder, payable in two years, at one per cent. per month interest. The sloop sailed to another harbor near Apia, and seized lands in dispute between Germans and natives, and burned the houses of the latter, and sailed away. Mr. Foster says he was an eye witness to these transactions.

## THE INDICTMENTS FOR POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 20.—Eighteen indictments were brought in by the Grand Jury to-day. It is stated that some of the murders committed in the Territory years ago are being investigated, but it is probable that most of the indictments found are for polygamy. The *News* this evening computes the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children; and the cost and loss by punishment of all at $2,000,000.

# LOCAL POLITICS.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District is a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in this community. He is about fifty years of age, a native of Maine, and has been engaged in business as a leather merchant in the "Swamp." Mr. Bailey was appointed a Police Commissioner in 1857, when the Metropolitan Police Force was first organized. He was made President of the force, and resigned his commission in 1860. He has never held any other office. While yet a young man he was elected President of the Mercantile Library Association, and has done much to advance its interests. He was the President of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association until a short time ago, when he resigned in consequence of his removal from the district. It will be seen from the following correspondence that Mr. Bailey has accepted the nomination:

NO. 10 EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

*Mr. Isaac H. Bailey:*

DEAR SIR: It is my agreeable duty to notify you of your unanimous nomination for Member of Congress by your Republican fellow-citizens of the Eleventh Congressional District, in convention assembled, and to ask your acceptance of the candidacy.

Ours is a new district, and is second to none in the whole country in point of numbers, wealth, intelligence, commerce and industry, and we require in the National Legislature a fearless, able, persevering champion of our interests, which are harmonious with the interests of the whole country. It is also especially desirable that we should possess, in our representative, a man whose political sentiments are in consonance with those of the great political party which will hold the reins of government during the next Congress. A representative with the latter qualifications can be of far greater service to the vast interests of his constituency than one without them. And when we can unite both the former and the latter in one and the same person, the district will indeed be fortunate.

You were nominated by the convention over which I had the honor to preside from the conviction that you possessed all these qualities and advantages—a conviction which has sprung up from a long acquaintance with your character and reputation.

In presenting you for the suffrages of the district, we can cordially say to our fellow-electors, without distinction of party, that we believe that their best welfare will be promoted by their rallying to your support in sufficient numbers to triumphantly elect you, and that your record in Congress will be such as to satisfy every good citizen. We felicitate ourselves upon the excellent prospect that you will be so elected.

It is difficult for me—as it is for the majority—to take time from my business engagements for political matters. But, as I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to use his influence to have only good men nominated for office, and then to register and vote, I have endeavored to conform myself to this rule, at whatever inconvenience, which accounts for the present communication; and the trouble has been much more than compensated by its success in placing in nomination one who is worthy of the office, and will be creditable to the people.

Very truly yours,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chairman of the Convention.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: The action of the Congressional Convention of the Eleventh District in unanimously designating me as a candidate for Representative demands grateful acknowledgment.

In accepting the nomination I am not unmindful of the responsibilities which will devolve upon me if the people see fit to ratify your choice.

Subjects will naturally engage the attention of the next Congress in which such a constituency has a vital concern. Foremost among them will be the financial question. The revulsion of last year was a sharp admonition that the laws of political economy cannot be disobeyed with impunity. We had committed the transgression; we are paying the penalty. In devising measures of relief there must necessarily be free conference between the representatives of every section. Conflicting opinions are to be reconciled, and conservative and progressive tendencies harmonized. It will be necessary to establish the fact—which, strangely enough, seems not to be universally accepted—that there is a perfect identity of interest between the West and the East, the North and the South—that no policy which will benefit the one will not equally inure to the advantage of all. When this essential truth finds general recognition, a solution of the financial problem is likely to be reached which will recuperate the dormant industries of the nation, and give that stability to the currency which can only come by providing for its redemption in coin.

The situation of several of the Southern States deserves earnest consideration. The throes of unsuccessful revolution left the South in a chaotic condition. The sudden enfranchisement of a subject race, albeit rendered imperative as a reparation of wrongs in the past and a guarantee of justice in the future, was, nevertheless, a cause of discontent, not difficult to understand nor easy to eradicate. It has undoubtedly aggravated the troubles of the Southern people. The animosities engendered by civil war no longer have any place in magnanimous hearts, and it is not only generous, but politic, to foster a spirit of fraternization with our fellow-citizens lately engaged in rebellion. But nothing should be permitted which can possibly imperil the rights of the colored race, whose cause is a sacred national trust.

There is a class in the South toward which it is impossible not to feel extreme indignation. It is composed of men who have used the cloak of humanity to enrich themselves—who have acquired place and power under pretense of especial friendship for the blacks, but really for personal gain. These mercenaries have not only degraded themselves, but have done incalculable mischief to the new citizens created under the Fifteenth Amendment by teaching them the venality they themselves have so impudently practiced.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there shall be throughout the South frugal and efficient government, domestic tranquillity, cheerful recognition of the rights of the colored people, and universal acquiescence in the spirit and letter of the Constitution as it is. In so far as legislation promises to advance these ends, it shall have my hearty concurrence.

To discountenance prodigality of public expenditure and to scrutinize private claims upon the Treasury of every conceivable nature, are positive duties which no proper Representative can neglect.

Renewing my thanks for your unsolicited expression of confidence, I leave the issue in the hands of the electors.

Respectfully, ISAAC H. BAILEY.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, HON. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Charles S. Spencer was born in Ithaca, Tompkins County, Feb. 13, 1824. His father, Hon. David D. Spencer, of Ontario County, was at one time Inspector of State Prisons, and the editor and proprietor for thirty-four years of the Ithaca *Chronicle*. Mr. Spencer was educated at Williams College, graduating with the highest honors. He was admitted to the Bar after a study of the law in 1847. In 1850 he removed to New-York and filled an office in the Custom-house, but soon after commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He has always been an earnest Republican, and before the organization of that party he was a Whig. In 1866 he ran for Congress in place of the late Henry J. Raymond, but was defeated. A little over a year ago he was elected Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. In 1873 Col. Spencer was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 795 in the Thirteenth Assembly District over his Tammany opponent, Joseph H. Horton. He is an excellent speaker and quite popular, especially among the Germans.

SIXTH DISTRICT, HON. NATHAN H. HALL.

Mr. Nathan H. Hall, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, is a son of the late Mr. Archibald Hall, formerly Captain of the Port. He is about forty years of age, and began life as a plumber. He has also been a sailor, and served as the mate of a vessel. At one time he was employed by various steam-ship companies in the business of taking emigrants from the steamers to Castle Garden. He was born in the lower part of this City, and now resides in the Seventh Ward. Always an earnest Republican, he is at the same time very popular among men of all parties.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, HON. JOHN D. LAWSON.

Hon. John D. Lawson, unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for member of Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, was born in Orange County, N. Y. He is about fifty years of age, and came to this City when quite young. He began life as a boy in a dry goods store. He finally established himself in trade as a dry goods merchant, commencing in John street in 1843, and afterward removing up town. Mr. Lawson has accumulated a considerable fortune in the prosecution of his business, and never held any public office until his election to the Forty-third Congress as a representative from his district. Since he has been in Congress he has identified himself with all measures looking to a resumption of specie payment, and is an avowed advocate of "hard money." Mr. Lawson is very popular in his district, and the efforts that will be made in his behalf will undoubtedly secure his re-election.

### TAMMANY NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Assembly were held last night by Tammany Hall in the different districts throughout the City. The following are the nominations:

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nicholas Muller. | 12. | John Keenan. |
| 2. | Thomas P. Kirk. | 13. | Alfred N. Beach. |
| 3. | John Brogan. | 14. | James Daly. |
| 4. | Charles Reilly. | 15. | Thomas Costigan. |
| 5. | Warren C. Bennett. | 16. | Peter Woods. |
| 6. | Timothy J. Campbell. | 17. | Leo C. Dessar. |
| 7. | Adjourned. | 18. | Thomas C. Campbell. |
| 8. | George A. Stauf. | 19. | Germain Hauschelt. |
| 9. | Ransom Parker, Jr. | 20. | Adrian R. Stewart. |
| 10. | Lewis C. Waehner. | 21. | John W. Smith. |
| 11. | Oliver P. Buell. | | |

### NOTES.

Gen. Joseph C. Jackson addressed the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District last evening.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Hudson County, N. J., have nominated Col. John J. Toffey for member of Assembly.

In Brooklyn last evening the Republican and Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the city and county conventions took place. The Republican city and county conventions meet to-day, and all the conventions of both parties will be held before the expiration of the present week.

The Democratic County Convention for Kings County will be held to-morrow, when the delegates will go through the form of nominating the following ticket in accordance with orders issued by Boss McLaughlin: District Attorney, Winchester Britton; County Treasurer, Thomas A. Gardiner; Justice of the Sessions, Stephen I. Voorhees; Coroners, J. B. Jones, Francis Nolan; Commissioners of Charity, John Raher, A. Brinkerhoff, and Winant E. Bennett.

### BALLOTS FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—CIRCULAR FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee have issued the following important circular in relation to ballots for Judge of the Court of Appeals:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1874.

It is essential that great care should be exercised in the form of the ballot for Judge of the Court of Appeals, as the form varies in different counties, according as there are or are not other judicial officers to be voted for in them.

The following statement will show the proper form:

*First*, In the following counties the Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be voted for alone on the judicial ballot, as no other judicial officer is to be elected in them: Albany, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Kings, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, Yates.

*Second*, In the following counties the Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be voted for on a ballot containing his name and that of the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court alone: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Herkimer, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schuyler, Tompkins.

*Third*, In the following counties the Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be voted for on a ballot containing his name and those of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and the local Judge: Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Tioga.

*Fourth*, In the following counties the Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be voted for on a ballot containing only his name and that of the candidate for local Judge: Cayuga, Chautauqua, St. Lawrence, Washington.

This committee will not distribute any ballots except those relating to the constitutional amendments, which latter will be sent in a few days.

By order of the Committee,
H. A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

### NEW-YORK CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

This new organization will meet this evening at their rooms, No. 39 Union square. Reports will be made of the condition of the party in the several Assembly Districts, and necessary arrangements will be made to see that there is a full registration of the Republican electors of the City on Friday and Saturday next. A mass-meeting in front of the club-house on Union square has been suggested, and may be considered this evening. The rooms are en suite, and magnificently furnished. The following is the present roll of membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chester A. Arthur, | Lewis J. Kirk, |
| Joseph Archibold, | Robert J. Klyne, |
| William H. Albertson, | Abraham Lent, |
| Thomas C. Acton, | Henry G. Leask, |
| James W. Booth, | John R. Lawrence, |
| O. P. C. Billings, | Charles V. Lewis, |
| Bernard Bigim, | Samuel Lowden, |
| Charles Bleckie, | William H. Lockwood, |
| John H. Brady, | Dwight A. Lawrence, |
| M. W. Burns, | S. N. Linnington, |
| Willard Bullard, | Austin Leake, |
| Martin B. Brown, | Thomas Murphy, |
| William H. Benjamin, | D. D. T. Marshall, |
| Alonso Bliss, | Robert Moore, |
| Joseph C. Biglin, | W. S. Murray, |
| R. B. Boyd, | William Marsh, |
| Michael Cregan, | William H. Merrill, |
| George W. Cregier, | G. B. Morris, |
| D. F. Crowley, | R. G. McCord, |
| G. T. Corwin, | B. T. Morgan, |
| James R. Cosgrove, | Knox McAfee, |
| Joseph C. Carroll, | W. H. Montgomery, |
| John Collins, | Joel W. Mason, |
| Isaac Dayton, | Harvy E. Nugent, |
| William A. Darling, | John J. O'Brien, |
| Elias E. Disney, | Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., |
| John R. Dillon, | Joseph C. Pinckney, |
| George B. Deane, | Louis Phillips, |
| James R. Davies, | Andrew J. Plumb, |
| George F. Drake, | Walter S. Pinckney, |
| John E. Dowley, | John Pullman, |
| Joel B. Erhardt, | Dr. Hans Powell, |
| P. Eliff, | Jeremiah Pangborn, |
| James W. Farr, | Joseph J. Pollock, |
| Charles E. Flammer, | Henry Perley, |
| Morris Freidsam, | Horace M. Ruggles, |
| William H. Gedney, | Frank Raymond, |
| Moses Goodkind, | George H. Sharpe, |
| Frederick G. Gedney, | George Starr, |
| Henry C. Howland, | C. H. Southworth, |
| William C. Hanna, | Dennis Shea, |
| William Haw, Jr., | Solon B. Smith, |
| Jacob Bess, | Matthew Stewart, |
| Gilbert J. Hunter, | A. M. C. Smith, |
| William E. Haeggerty, | James Stevens, |
| Frank Henderson, | Sidney Smith, |
| William Herring, | G. M. Van Nort, |
| Thomas L. James, | Cornelius Van Cott, |
| James Jackson, | F. S. Wilmerding, |
| J. W. Knapp, | F. C. Wagner, |
| George E. Kasmire, | William Wade. |
| Matthew Kane, | |

About forty new members will be proposed and elected this evening. The club-rooms are in charge of Charles Nichols, steward. Every member, however, has a key.

### BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

The following figures are official, and give the entire registry for this year in Brooklyn, and by comparative columns show the number registered on the third days of 1872 and 1873, and also the totals in 1873 and this year in the different wards: Number registered 1872, four days, 76,745; number registered 1873, four days, 66,705; number registered 1874, three days, 70,721; less this year than 1872, 6,024.

| Wards. | Third day,'74. | Third day,'73. | Third day,'72. | Total, 1872. | Total, 1873. | Total, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 890 | 708 | 300 | 1,361 | 2,465 | 2,595 |
| 2 | 592 | 398 | 398 | 1,745 | 1,386 | 1,684 |
| 3 | 887 | 816 | 577 | 2,105 | 2,471 | 2,484 |
| 4 | 757 | 537 | 690 | 2,515 | 2,024 | 2,070 |
| 5 | 1,145 | 903 | 747 | 3,373 | 3,125 | 3,000 |
| 6 | 1,682 | 1,216 | 1,309 | 4,992 | 4,125 | 4,455 |
| 7 | 1,424 | 1,124 | 1,096 | 4,565 | 4,105 | 4,164 |
| 8 | 752 | 535 | 549 | 2,650 | 1,769 | 2,338 |
| 9 | 717 | 637 | 721 | 2,924 | 2,138 | 1,823 |
| 10 | 1,292 | 983 | 1,800 | 6,355 | 3,591 | 3,715 |
| 11 | 1,161 | 959 | 924 | 3,883 | 3,315 | 3,318 |
| 12 | 1,002 | 949 | 816 | 3,403 | 3,039 | 3,279 |
| 13 | 1,102 | 813 | 1,157 | 3,741 | 3,075 | 3,055 |
| 14 | 1,154 | 877 | 1,023 | 3,675 | 3,416 | 3,817 |
| 15 | 1,014 | 772 | 1,051 | 3,438 | 2,912 | 3,100 |
| 16 | 1,677 | 1,235 | 1,551 | 4,749 | 3,993 | 3,904 |
| 17 | 1,437 | 861 | 1,217 | 3,581 | 3,125 | 3,617 |
| 18 | 799 | 490 | 512 | 2,046 | 1,506 | 2,123 |
| 19 | 1,061 | 706 | 1,026 | 3,072 | 2,517 | 2,844 |
| 20 | 1,104 | 997 | 974 | 4,110 | 3,430 | 3,654 |
| 21 | 1,131 | 810 | 1,837 | 6,005 | 2,738 | 2,852 |
| 22 | 1,022 | 692 | 654 | 2,643 | 2,571 | 2,721 |
| 23 | 508 | 358 | .... | .... | 1,340 | 1,448 |
| 24 | 309 | 234 | .... | .... | 812 | 777 |
| 25 | 660 | 470 | .... | .... | 1,725 | 1,522 |
| Totals | 25,088 | 19,082 | 20,956 | 76,745 | 66,705 | 70,241 |

### A LETTER FROM HON. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

NEW-CASTLE, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by requesting me to stand as a candidate for Congress in this the Twelfth Congressional District at the ensuing election. Such a request, so numerously signed by leading and influential citizens of the district, is an honor which I most highly prize. I fully appreciate your plan of bringing candidates for Congress before the people. It was the mode practiced, with great success, in the early days of the Republic. It has been unwisely departed from in later times. But I feel that public sentiment is not ripe enough for a return to it now. Therefore, in view of the present condition of political affairs, I consider it expedient to leave the selection of a candidate to the usual channels of the Republican Party, defective and unsatisfactory though they may be, because I am anxious to see a Republican Representative elected. Satisfied that there is enough Republican strength in the district, if cordially united on a suitable man, to elect a Republican Congressman, I do not deem it right to divide that strength, and thus insure the election of a political opponent.

The great question of the day—our national finances—on which the future prosperity of the country so largely depends, remains to be settled. The pledges of both the political parties in the North and East are sound on that subject. But in the great and growing West, while the declarations of the Republican Party in favor of paying the public debt in gold, and of a speedy return to specie payments, are not so pronounced as those of their political associates in this section of the country, nevertheless, the financial creed under which the Democracy have just carried Ohio and Indiana—the two foremost States in the Mississippi Valley—is pernicious in the extreme. The Democratic Conventions in those States explicitly pronounced in favor of the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and for the repeal of the Act of Congress of 1869, which looked to a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable day. The doctrines are unsound in theory, demoralizing in their tendencies, and their practical operation would be deeply injurious to the best interests of the whole nation. In such an emergency I deem it our manifest duty to send no one to Congress who will not stand firmly by the sound financial principle that no more currency should be issued of any kind, or under any pretext, which is not redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and that efficient measures ought to be adopted for a return to specie payments at a fixed day not far remote. We are passing through a period of discontent. Labor lacks employment. Industry is paralyzed. But the resources of the nation are abundant. Our people possess remarkable powers of recuperation. By practicing economy and living within our means, both capital and labor will ere long rise from their present embarrassed and depressed condition; and by their cordial co-operation a brighter day will dawn upon the country. In the mean time let us adhere to those doctrines of finance upon which the prosperity of all classes must rest.

Again, thanking you for so marked an expression of your confidence and regard, I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, yours,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

To Messrs. John T. Waring, Martin Bates, John E. Williams, Francis M. Carpenter, B. Travis, and others, Westchester County, N. Y.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

A RATIFICATION MEETING AT HACKENSACK—ADDRESSES BY GEORGE A. HALSEY, W. H. PHELPS, AND OTHERS.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon on the Green, in Hackensack, N. J., to indorse the regular Republican nominations for State and county officers. The hour appointed for the meeting was 2 o'clock, but at that time none of the distinguished gentlemen, who were expected to be present, had arrived. Judge Quackenbush, however, called the meeting to order, and Ex-Judge C. H. Voorhees was requested to preside. Mr. Voorhees delivered quite a lengthy address, and was followed by Judge Mallard. Judge Quackenbush afterwards arose, and was about to apologize for the absence of the speakers, when a band of music came within hearing, and a few moments later a large delegation of citizens from Fort Lee and Englewood, led by carriages, containing Hon. George A. Halsey, candidate for Governor, Hon. W. Walter Phelps, Congressional candidate, Gen. Burnside, and other distinguished citizens, were upon the ground. Mr. Halsey and Mr. Phelps were loudly cheered as they ascended the stand.

The meeting was called to order a second time, and Mr. Voorhees introduced Gen. Burnside. The General confined himself to eulogizing the candidates for Congress and Governor. Of Mr. Phelps, he said that no one in Congress had so won the confidence of the people in his (the speaker's) section of the country as that gentleman. He was pre-eminently fitted to represent the interests of a frugal, law-abiding constituency. Mr. Halsey, he said, was so well known that he needed no words of commendation, being an eminently representative man.

Mr. Halsey was next introduced. He said a few pleasant words, and gave place to Hon. W. Walter Phelps. Mr. Phelps said that there were three good reasons why the Republican Party should be sustained. It had a history—and a better history than the Democratic Party—as the war record of the two parties showed. The Republican Party gave its energies to the preservation of the Union, while the Democratic Party had lent no countenance to the Union cause, and one-half of it had gone into open treason. The Republican Party, too, was one of progress, and it did not stand on old traditions. It was not content to stand just where its fathers planted it, but advanced steadily in the path they followed. Again, the Republican Party was the party of right. They were not the party of expediency. They did not stop to inquire "Can we win on such a basis?" but asked, "Is that the right basis?" Fighting on that basis, though defeated at first, they were certain of victory in the end, and it came. Considering the question in another light, Mr. Phelps asked whether the party in New-Jersey had put up such men as the people could trust and stand by? The Sheriff stood on a firm platform. He was a life-long resident of the county, and his family for centuries back had been residents of the county. He was no carpet-bagger. Mr. Phelps had lived in the county eight years, but he never missed being told that he was a carpet-bagger. Columbus and Miles Standish were carpet-baggers. But the candidate for Sheriff had a title to the esteem of the people of Bergen County which the speaker, in common with Columbus, had not. He was a native Bergen County man. Mr. Phelps next spoke of Mr. Halsey, who, he was proud to say, had Judge Bedle's friendship. Referring to himself Mr. Phelps said there was one candidate whose merits he discussed differently. Whatever he might say on that question might be open to the objection that he was slightly prejudiced, and yet there was no man in the country who knew more about the Republican nominee for Congress than he did. He referred to the difficulty experienced in getting a candidate who was willing to sacrifice himself. Mr. Phelps continued in this vein for some time, and closed by a reference to his Congressional career. Speeches were also made by Gen. Jardine and others.

In the evening Mr. Halsey attended a large meeting in Ditmar's Park, Jersey City Heights, where Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and others delivered addresses.

### MR. PRINCE'S CANDIDATURE.

It having been reported on Saturday that Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Queens County, declined a re-election to the Assembly, the following letter was presented to him:

*Hon. L. B. Prince:*

DEAR SIR: We have recently heard with much regret that for personal reasons you have not yet consented to serve in the Legislature during the coming session.

In the present state of public affairs we should consider your declination as a serious injury to the cause of reform. Especially in view of the adoption of the constitutional amendments, the services at Albany of one who like yourself has been largely interested in their progress and success from the beginning, will be of the greatest importance in framing the necessary laws to carry into effect the new constitutional provisions.

We therefore hope that a sense of public duty will lead you to serve during this one very important session.

(Signed) D. B. Eaton, W. E. Dodge, Edward Salomon, Benjamin B. Sherman, Henry Nicoll, James Emott, Oswald Ottendorfer, Willy Wallach, and others.

### FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

Although manufacturers generally complain, and with reason, it is necessary to say that there are exceptional cases of very excellent trade. During the present month, Fairbanks & Co. have received more orders for scales of all sizes than in any previous corresponding period of the year.

Their connections have now extended even to the Island of Java, from which far-eastern spot they have this week received a commission to make large scales with Asiatic and Spanish weights. This, like similar orders to their factories, came through the British metropolis, and passed by the great European scale-makers. Their scales are becoming more and more the standards of the civilized world, and the wonder is that many other manufacturing departments in metal goods do not keep up with the Fairbanks Scales in foreign and home markets.—*Express.*

Use the Eureka Button-hole Twist, and Eureka Machine Twist. They are the best.—*Advertisement.*

### THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, in addition to a large variety of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles:

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA.
AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.
THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.
A GYPSY CONCERT IN RUSSIA.
EN ROUTE FOR THE CARLIST HEAD-QUARTERS.
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, by Prof. BARNARD.
FASHION-CHAT; VARIETIES; A NEW STORY.
THE CONSTRUCTION AND CARE OF ROADS.
WHY AND HOW TO DRAIN, by ALEXANDER HYDE.
TROUT CULTURE. BLACK BASS.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of the Farm, Produce, and Live-Stock Markets, Financial and Commercial Affairs, &c.

Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES Office. PRICE, 5 CENTS.


**To the Consumptive.**—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye** is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**Wedding and Ball Cards**—Elegant styles, lowest prices; orders for Dancing, Crests, Monograms. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Catarrh and Offensive Discharges from the** throat and nostrils; cure guaranteed; GILES' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. Depot No. 451 6th av.

**For a fashionable Hat, of superior quality,** go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

**Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.

**Refreshing Fragrance.**—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.


## MARRIED.

ADDOMS—BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, corner 5th av. and 19th st., by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., MORTIMER C. ADDOMS and MAY A., daughter of Charles P. Baldwin, both of this City.

CURTIS—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Dr. JOHN G. CURTIS, of New-York, to MARTHA MCC. DAVIS, daughter of the late Major Daniel McCook, of Ohio.

DALE—STOKES.—On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., HENRY DALE, of Philadelphia, to DORA L., daughter of James Stokes, Esq., of this City.

DE BEVOISE—RAPALJE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's uncle, William Kouwenhoven, by Rev. Charles J. Shepherd, Mr. WILLIAM G. DE BEVOISE to Miss CORNELIA K. RAPALJE, of Newtown, Long Island.

HENDRICKSON—BEDELL.—At Glenwood, Long Island, Oct. 19, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., SAMUEL HENDRICKSON, of Brooklyn, to ALICE BEDELL. No cards.

McALISTER—DECKER.—At New-Haven, Oct. 19, by Rev. Edward L. Hawes, ALEXANDER U. McALISTER, of New-Haven, to NELLIE L., daughter of S. C. Decker, of New-York.

McALISTER.—Died, at New-Haven, Oct. 20, ALEXANDER McALISTER.

RUSH—CLAPP.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Coles, THOMAS J. RUSH to ELLA H., only daughter of J. F. Clapp of Yonkers, N. Y. No cards.

## DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874, MARY NICHOLL, wife of James B. Andrews, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Carlton avenue, near Sip avenue, Jersey City Heights, (formerly Bergen,) on Thursday forenoon, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock.

BENSEL.—ARCHIE MACLAY BENSEL, son of Brownlee and Mary Maclay Bensel, in the 9th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Alexandria, Minn., on the 19th inst., SMITH BLOOMFIELD, eldest son of Wm. Bloomfield, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—On Second Day, the 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, S. K. Stoutenburgh Kensico, PHEBE FISHER, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Chappaqua Meeting-house, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Chappaqua Depot on the arrival of 8:30 train from Grand Central Depot, 42d st., New-York.

HOFFMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, HARRIET E., wife of Charles O. Hoffman, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 592 Franklin av., on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock.

HUNT.—Oct. 19, of consumption, SAMUEL CARTER HUNT, aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Thos. S. Dick, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 207 Eckford st., Greenpoint, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

JANEWAY.—On Saturday, 17th inst., JULIA HARTSHORNE, wife of Wm. R. Janeway.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3:30. Cars on Pennsylvania Railroad leave at 2 P. M.

JOURNEAY.—On the morning of the 20th inst., B. HASKELL JOURNEAY, eldest son of Albert and Sarah J. Journeay.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West 46th st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10:30 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KENT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, of diphtheria, HELEN BARNARD, daughter of Charles N. and Julia A. Kent, aged 5 years and 3 months.

LOUNSBURY.—Oct. 19, at the residence of his father, Ridgefield, Conn., WILLIAM LOUNSBURY, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the 44th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 10:30 A. M., and from the M. E. Church, Bethel, Conn., at 1 P. M.

STEVENS.—On Monday morning, Oct. 19, at his residence, in this City, JOHN A. STEVENS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning next, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University Place Church, (Rev. Dr. Booth,) corner of 10th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TURNER.—On Monday, Oct. 19, SADIE KATE, second daughter of Rev. J. D. Turner, aged 8 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., from No. 224 East 49th st., at 1 P. M.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE LARGE NUMBER who were unable to gain admittance to the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, the GRAND MAGICAL SEANCE, for the benefit of the MEMORIAL HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES will be
REPEATED THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1874.
At 7:45 o'clock.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S FULL TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets $1. Children half price.
Tickets issued for Tuesday good for this evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Twenty-five Pier and Mantle Mirrors. Chickering Grand, Steck Grand, Furniture, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

THE INSTALLATION OF REV. WILLIAM WYLIE, as Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., (late Dr. McLeod's,) will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1874, at 7:45 o'clock.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TREES AND SHRUBS.
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## POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular and public meeting THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, in the church in West 50th st., a few doors east of 8th av., for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations. Good speakers have been engaged. The Anderson Quartet will sing some appropriate pieces. The public, including ladies, are invited to attend.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—All citizens (irrespective of party) favorable to the nomination of Mr. WM. HAW, JR., for Member of Assembly, are invited to attend a mass-meeting, to be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMAS HANSON, | JOHN HAY, |
| JAMES POLLOCK, | WHITMAN V. WHITE, |
| DAVID WARWICK, | GEORGE W. McLEAN, |
| WILLIAM C. SPEARS, | JOHN E. VAN DE CARR, |
| HENRY WELSH, | CHARLES F. VALENTINE. |
| SIMON SEWARD, | |

TENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS,

FOR CONGRESS,

SMITH ELY, Jr.

THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GERMAN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION, which held their second meeting last night at No. 66 Essex st., have unanimously indorsed ALBERT ELTRICH as their candidate for Assembly. The organization now numbers over 100 members.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Ratification meeting and banner raising at Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 21. Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, and W. M. PEEBLES will address the meeting.
ROBERT MOWE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be held at Cooper Institute, Oct. 21 and 22, 1874. Annual address by Prof. Alexander Wilder, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 8 o'clock.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Member of Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District, KNOX McAFEE.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
Conducted by
E. L. YOUMANS.
NO. XXXI. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
CONTENTS OF NO. 31, FOR NOVEMBER.

I. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE OYSTER. By Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, PH. D. (Illustrated.)
II. HERBERT SPENCER AND THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION. Editor.
III. HUMAN LOCOMOTION. (Illustrated.)
IV. EDUCATED TO DEATH.
V. THE RESPIRATION OF PLANTS. By EMILE ALGLAVE.
VI. FACIAL ANOMALIES. By Dr. KARL MULLER.
VII. CONFESSIONS OF A REFORMED SMOKER. By FRANCIS GERRY FAIRFIELD.
VIII. WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS AFFECTING THE FAMILY. By J. E. CAIRNES.
IX. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY. By T. H. HUXLEY, LL. D., F. R. S.
X. SKETCH OF PROF. HAECKEL. (Portrait.)
XI. EDITOR'S TABLE: Matter and Life—Mineral-Collecting—Prof. Cairnes on Woman Suffrage—The Rights of Originality—Photography and the Chemical Centennial.

LITERARY NOTICES: CLARKE's Building of a Brain—ANDRE and RAYET's l'Astronomie Pratique—The Journal of Speculative Philosophy—One Year of Science—Ross' Exposures in Fire Insurance—MACGINLEY's Introduction to the Study of General Biology, &c.

MISCELLANY: Artificial Butter—The Todas—Tea Adulterations—Usefulness of the Robin—How Leaves are Blanched by Bright Sunlight—Fossil Horses—Tidal Influence on Vegetable and Animal Life—How the Fuegians Keep Warm, &c.

NOTES.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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SWINTON'S OUTLINES

OF THE

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*Specimen copies by mail on receipt of $1, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.*

In the preparation of this work the author has taken for granted that the proper aim of such historical study as can be made in schools and academies should be to give the learner a general view of the historical development of mankind. Accordingly, he asks such questions as: What did each nation contribute to the common stock of civilization? What was the actual life of the people themselves? What their condition as regards material well-being, their food, dress, trade, social usage, education, &c.? What have been the great steps of human progress, the cardinal discoveries, changes and advances that have carried forward civilization? It is the asking and the answering of such questions as these that, in modern times, have transformed history from a mere record of battles, dynasties, and the petty affairs of courts, into a grand moving picture of the life of the *people*.

Now, what Prof. Swinton has done is to render this mode of teaching history available for school and academic study. Of course his work will contrast markedly with many of the compendiums in ordinary use, which are at best mere dry catalogues of unmeaning facts and dates, but we have entire faith that the general view of human progress here given will leave a far more vivid and lasting impression than can possibly be obtained by cramming the memory with ever so imposing an array of isolated details. The eminent author has brought to the preparation of this book three rare advantages:

1. A ripe historical scholarship, derived from years of special study.

2. Ample experience in teaching, every paragraph in the "Outlines" having been tested over and over in the class-room.

3. An eminent faculty for making practical text books.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many complimentary testimonials to the work that have been received by the publishers:

*From Prof. Andrew D. White, President Cornell University.*

I have received a copy of *Swinton's Outlines of the World's History*, and find it excellently adapted to its purpose—as a general survey of history for scholars in our schools, or as a preparation for extended courses it seems truly valuable.

*From Prof. Henry E. Alvord, Williston Seminary, East-hampton, Mass.*

I am much pleased with Swinton's Outlines of History, and hope to use it here soon.

*From Prof. H. A. Pratt, Principal Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.*

As a brief history of the world I have seen no other text-book so desirable for general use in our schools.

*From Prof. Otis Bisbee, Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Briefly, I like the work. The method of treatment which the author proposed to himself and the skill of its execution seem to me alike admirable. Without entering on prolonged accounts of personal achievement, the author has managed to invest with rare interest this "*general view* of human progress." I have looked the book over with some care, and have decided to use it. I think it is just what I want.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

The method adopted by the author is the same that has proved so effectual in the great historical works of the day. This method presents a decided contrast to that in common use, which consists mainly of dry catalogues of facts and of chronological data. The style of the work is simple, forcible, and often picturesque, although never aiming at mere rhetorical embellishment. Its introduction into the higher schools would serve to raise the standard of education in this department of learning, and would prove of equal advantage to teachers and pupils.

*From the Boston Post.*

In the text-books prepared by Prof. Swinton is found not only the fruit of intelligent scholarship, but also a peculiarly interesting style of treatment and an admirable adaptation to the purpose of instruction. In his latest work, "Outlines of the World's History," these qualities are notably present. The wide scope of the work requires the employment of great skill in condensation, while at the same time the important details must be included. This labor has been accomplished in a manner that leaves little to be desired in the way of clearness and comprehensiveness. The work is both a narrative and a philosophy of history. As its title indicates, it assumes to give only a general view of human progress, assigning less importance to particular events than to the influence which they and the state of society in which they occurred have had upon civilization. This history informs the reader, briefly and succinctly, of the origin and characteristics of nations, shows their forms of thought, their systems of government and of society, describes the life of the people, and points out the several steps taken by each in the progress of the world. It is not a biography of rulers or a record of wars and battles; but, in the words of the author, it is "a showing forth of the life of nations." The history opens with an account of the ancient Oriental monarchies, following with the history of Greece and Rome and of the Middle Ages, and concluding with that of modern times, dating from about the fall of the Eastern Empire to the present day. The method of the author is admirably adapted to instruction, the arrangement of the text, with marginal index, the addition of analytical synopses for review, brief biographical and chronological tables, &c., making it peculiarly available. The style in which this history is written is at once pleasing and compact, presenting the salient features of each subject in impressive form, and rendering it a model of text-books. In the style of its publication it is also deserving of favorable mention. The clear type and the prominence given the means of reference are immediately noticeable, while the numerous illustrations are artistic and instructive, and the maps are fine specimens of the topographical art. This work cannot fail to find favor with instructors and with pupils, the experience of its author affording guarantee of its adaptability to the purpose for which it is designed.

*From Prof. Oliver Arey, Principal Wisconsin State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis.*

I have examined Swinton's "Outlines of the World's History," and pronounce it a remarkable work. Its plan is unsurpassed, and its statements are clear, concise, comprehensive, and alive with interest. The leading events of the World's History are made to pass before the student's mind like a series of panoramic views, and in a manner so vivid that his memory cannot fail to retain them, while his reason will be enlightened by the philosophy which binds these events in a common unity. Step by step the world is seen to rise out of barbarism into the light of the civilization which gives security to the life and liberty of the present day.

*From Prof. Elie Charlier, Principal Charlier Institute, New-York.*

I received the copy of Swinton's "Outlines of the World" which you sent me. Facts are better than words. After examination I have decided to try it in my school. Please to send me ninety copies as soon as possible.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

# CENTRAL MISSOURI.

## PROGRESS IN FOUR YEARS.

ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS—A COUNTRY VILLAGE—DROUGHT AND CHINCH BUGS—PRAIRIE FLIES AND RATTLESNAKES—SOCIAL INTERCOURSE—GOOD TEMPLARS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

GREEN RIDGE, Pettis County, Mo., Oct., 1874.

After an absence of four years, on revisiting this, the Western portion of Central Missouri, I find abundant evidence of change and progress. Five and six years ago a great impetus was given to emigration to this State, and many enterprising citizens of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the New-England States, sought locations for new homes in Central Missouri. When they came here they found that the old residents had avoided the far-extending prairies, and had selected farms in and just adjoining the occasional belts of timber. The new-comers chose the despised (and cheap) prairie lands, which were then blooming in rare loveliness, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and bedecked with wild flowers of a brilliance and profusion to which Northern eyes were unaccustomed. It was very beautiful; but beauty yields to utility. The bright-hued flowers made feeble resistance to the breaking-plow, drawn by the tri-mule team, or by the triple yoke of oxen. Five years ago, here on the Missouri prairies, everything had the air of newness. The sod was freshly upturned to the sun and the dew. The houses—small, cheaply-constructed, intended for temporary use—were just built or in course of erection. Three-rail fences, good enough for the time being, just sufficient to turn cattle, were being put up to inclose fields already green with their first crop; and along by the fences osage seed or the sprouts of the osage were sown or planted. Young fruit-trees were set out—peach, apple, cherry, pear; and here and there could be seen a small embryo vineyard.

On my return I find abundant proofs of growth and progress. The osage has taken kindly to the soil, and I see many well-grown hedges, strong and dense, forming fences altogether satisfactory. I find cherry-trees which have borne abundant fruit, as witness many a can of preserves and jelly. Peach-orchards are seen on all the farms. They are very thrifty here in their growth, and yield generously. The pear has not done so well; neither has the apple, though some farmers will gather a fair harvest from their apple-orchards. The vines have done exceedingly well—some of them—and proved that here is a country well adapted to the culture of the grape. I happened to be in Germany at the beginning of Summer, and as I ascended the Rhine I noticed that the steep hill-sides rising up from the river were carefully terraced and closely cultivated, so that there seemed to be almost continuous vineyards from Bonn to Mayence; but when I left the river, and went beyond the hills which overlook the Rhine, and found rich, arable, level fields, I saw no vineyards. Here in Missouri it does not seem necessary to confine the culture of the vine to the hillside, for right in the midst of the almost level prairie some varieties of the grape thrive remarkably well. In a little miniature vineyard which I assisted in planting five years ago, great care was taken in preparing the ground, a second plow following in the furrow of the first, loosening the soil as deeply as possible. The varieties chosen were the Concord and Clinton, with a few specimens of half a dozen others. These others have all died out, from some cause, but the Concord and Clinton have fully equaled expectation, and many a neighbor who has partaken of their luscious fruit has set it down in his book that vines shall not henceforth be wanting on his own farm.

I date this letter from the village of Green Ridge—a new creation since I was here, and the offspring of a railroad which is also new. Green Ridge has a good name, and deserves it. I have read somewhere that Eric the Red gave to the country he discovered the name of Greenland, for the reason that, as he said, "if the country has a good name people will be drawn to it." Whatever the fact as to Greenland, Green Ridge is fairly entitled to its appellation. Our Missouri prairies, you are to remember, are not flat like those of Southern Illinois, but slightly rolling, swelling gently, in long undulations, like the swell of the tropical ocean when the wind is down. The prairie wave requires large space for its rise and dip, the distance between wave summits being three or four miles. Upon one of the highest of these rising swells this village is conspicuously placed. All around it, for a mile or so, railroad chiefs own the land. They do not cultivate nor improve it, but simply hold it at speculative prices, and no one buys; so it forms a wide, unbroken, unfenced, open field, inclosing the village in its centre. At a distance the white buildings and the green prairie surrounding them—pearls in a setting of emerald—form a picture quite enchanting. But as one approaches and enters the village, the pearly resemblance fades away, the white becomes dirty and dingy, and the "view" loses most of the enchantment which distance lends to it. (Most profoundly do I beg pardon for compelling that superannuated old quotation to do duty yet once more; but what can one do out in the country, here in the West, miles away from libraries (and reading-rooms, and with *Bartlett's Quotations* forever lent!) The village consists of a railroad depot, with telegraph office, hotel, blacksmith's shop, harness shop, milliner's shop, two country stores, with the usual combined supply of dry goods; groceries, a little earthenware, a little glass-ware, a little hardware, and a little of everything; two drug stores, in one of which is the Post Office; and a number of dwellings which give shelter to the village doctor, two or three ministers, the schoolmaster, and a score of other families. When it can boast of another score, some wandering printer will drift this way, and establish the inevitable village newspaper, which will continue in existence three months, and then suspend. They always do.

In this village the upper room of one of the stores has a multifarious usefulness worthy of mention. On Sundays it is a meeting-house, Methodist in the morning, Congregational in the afternoon, and occasionally Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Campbellite, or whatever happens to come along in the evening. Tuesday night it is the place wherein Good Templars lodge for two or three hours; Saturday night it is a Granger's Hall, and about the full of the moon it affords the only available resort for the celebration of the Masonic rites. All this does not at all interfere with its being the village school-house and academy.

The farmers have not made quite so many improvements during the past four years as I had anticipated. But in my anticipations I had quite forgotten the panic. I should have remembered that the vibrations of Wall street can be measured by the throbbings of our Western prairies. Despite the panic, some improvements have been made; some good barns have been built, and here and there I see new and comfortable dwellings. Generally, however, the farmers are living in the cheap and temporary houses which they put up at the first, and the handsome new residences I had hoped to see are still in *futuro*. And they will remain there for another year at least; for the chinch bug and the drought have been here and made sad havoc. The chinch bug all alone undertook the job of making way with the wheat and the oat crop, and it pretty much succeeded. Then it began its tussle with the corn, but without the assistance of the drought it could not have so completely accomplished the task of destruction. The drought came early and staid late; yet the drought would not have been so disastrous but for the three memorable days in August of scorching hot wind—a wind hot as the air from a heated furnace, blasting leaves on the trees, withering grapes on the vines, making life a burden to man and to beast. It is a question which was worse, the drought or the bug. Probably the bug. They tell me it never before appeared in such countless numbers. One neighbor says that in the roots, stalks, and leaves of one hill of corn he found millions of chinch-bugs. This farmer used to be County Superintendent of Schools in Illinois, and is presumably accurate in his figures. I myself noticed that upon bringing in a load of fodder from the field, the bottom of the waggon would be carpeted with the bugs, and when one took an armful of fodder to the cattle he would need to brush off a thousand chinch-bugs from his person. So the corn crop went with the wheat and the oats, and many farmers have gathered almost nothing from their season's labor. It is a very "blue" time with them; yet, while everywhere the voice of complaint is heard in the land, I do not often hear the voice of discouragement. There are not many who, on the whole regret coming here, though nearly all feel that the loss of the year's crop will set them back more than a year in the realization of cherished plans for improvement. They have sold off their swine; there was no corn to fatten them. They hope to winter through their horses and cattle on corn-fodder and prairie hay. Do the best they can, they will begin next Spring farther back, financially, than at the beginning of this year. Therefore I conclude that in this region the present season will not be a propitious one for sewing-machine agents and lightning-rod men.

I find that two pests which abounded here four and five years ago, have nearly disappeared. One of our candidates for Governor, in sounding the praises of the pioneers of Missouri, eulogizes them as the heroes who "bravely fought the Indian, the prairie fly, and the rattlesnake." The prairie fly is fierce, blood-thirsty, insatiable—the dreaded enemy of beasts, as the rattlesnake is the dreaded enemy of man. The fly retreats from before the plow, and the snake keeps it company; and now in this region one seldom hears of either. A neighbor's wife, who signalized her first Summer on these prairies by killing a score of rattlesnakes, using the shoe from her foot as the only weapon, will never find occasion here to repeat the achievement.

I find some social changes worthy of note. When the new-comers from the North entered Central Missouri four, five, and six years ago they constituted a new element in society, differing in many respects from that already existing here. In their ordinary habits of life—their home life, social life, religious life—and in their modes of speech, they were more or less different from their Southern neighbors. The two elements still exist, and will not wholly lose their distinctive features for years to come. But they do not hold themselves so entirely aloof from each other as formerly; they mingle together more freely and cordially; there is less of distrust, and a growing friendliness, and increasing neighborly intercourse. The Granger movement has been of use in breaking down barriers between neighbors, and supplying some common ground for united feeling and united action. The Good Templars' organization is eminently useful in the same direction, and is probably the most efficient social solvent we have.

Here at Green Ridge the lodge of Good Templars is a great power in the community, and is the chief centre of interest. It feels very proud of itself; for in strength of membership it is the banner lodge of the State. Not St. Louis, with its half million inhabitants, (perhaps I anticipate a little;) nor Kansas City, with its 50,000, (I speak in round numbers,) nor the other largely-populated cities and towns of Missouri, can show a Good Templars' lodge equal in numbers to that which assembles in this little country village. One has not far to seek to find the reason. This order (whatever its intent) is, in fact, not so much a reformatory as it is a social organization. The residents of cities find their social wants met in a hundred ways, and do not feel the need of the lodge. Here in the country the lodge is almost the only resource, and in some sort serves as substitute for concert, lecture, prayer-meeting, theatre, soirée, and what not. Over and above what it can accomplish for the cause of temperance, it is, socially, a highly useful institution.

On my return to Missouri I find great changes in politics, too great and complicated, and twisted and tangled, to be treated of just at the close of this letter, even if I understood them, which I don't. If I ever do, or get to think I do, I may say something about them.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Referring to the unveiling of the Lincoln monument, the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Gen. Grant, in his brief speech, declared that in the death of Lincoln the South lost its best friend. We believe the President. Lincoln was the most conscientious and sensible man in the whole Republican party. He was the best friend we had in that party. He wanted the Union restored on patriotic and wise grounds. He was opposed to pains and penalties, and the reduction of the Southern white people to a state of humiliation and impoverishment for the gratification of malice or for the schemes of greedy partisans. It was a woful day for the South when he was assassinated."

Robert Toombs has been making another speech in Georgia, this day in Sparta. He advocated calling a convention to remodel the State Constitution and "forever killing fraudulent bonds," opposed the present terms of office in the State as too long, and, in short, denounced everything in general and Gen. Grant in particular.

Congressman Henry L. Pierce's letter of acceptance in the Third District of Massachusetts is very brief. He expresses his gratitude, and says: "I accept the nomination with due appreciation. I hope, of the duties which will devolve upon me should it be confirmed by the people."

Congressman William Lawrence's majority in the Eighth District of Ohio is 384. Hon. Charles Foster has 124 majority in the Tenth District, and Hon. Laurin D. Wentworth 389 in the Seventeenth.

The official majority for Thomas J. Cason, Republican, in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, is 439.

The Pennsylvania Republicans are said to be waking up.

### THE INDIANA ELECTION.

In an article considering the result of the election in Indiana, and its causes, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "While it would be in the last degree cowardly for Republicans to accept a single defeat as marking the downfall of their party, it would be a clear sign of political insanity for them to deny that it is intended more or less as a rebuke for the party, and for the unfortunate mistakes of administration and legislation into which it has fallen. It is useless to deny that such mistakes have been made, or that the result of last Tuesday is largely due to them. That result does not mean that the people of Indiana are permanently Democratic, or that they have suddenly fallen in love with that party, but it does mean that the Republican Party has erred, that it is now before the bar of public opinion, and that it must do works meet for repentance before it can be restored to popular confidence. It is a party of noble origin, grand achievements, and equally grand possibilities. It contains more elements of vitality than any other political party ever organized in this country. To admit that it could be destroyed by a single defeat or a score of defeats would be to confess that ignorance is stronger than intelligence, reaction better than progress, the sentiment of slavery more vital than that of liberty. In short, it would be to admit that the experiment of a free government, based on the intelligence of the people and universal suffrage, is a failure. But, in order to make the party what it has been, and what it ought to be, it must apply itself with high resolve, where it still has the power, to the work of reform, of retrenchment, of economy, and of exposing every abuse and punishing every wrong practiced in its name. It must become more the party of the people and less the party of office-holders. It must declare its independence of caucus rule and corrupt rings of every sort. It must insist on the rigid accountability of office-holders to the people, and show itself, be in fact as well as in theory, the embodiment of the best sentiment of the country. By this path, and this only, can the Republican Party regain the confidence of the people."

### A TARDY PRESENTATION.

A short time ago Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, found six of the Mexican War medals which were ordered by the Common Council in 1848 in an old safe in the City Library. The names of the soldiers entitled to receive them had been engraved on the obverse, over the Municipal arms; but they were unclaimed. One of the veterans, George H. Stringer, had left for his native city, Dublin; others had departed for different States; but when they returned the medals were missing. Gen. Ward B. Burnett was notified of their discovery, and he promptly communicated with the soldiers who had earned these tributes. Yesterday being set apart for the presentation, Gen. Burnett and six of the veterans assembled in the Aldermanic committee-room, and Gen. Pinckney gave each of the latter one of the medals—prefacing the ceremony by a brief history of the great campaign which led the authorities of this City to have them cast. The following are the names of the recipients: Col. James E. Kerrigan, late of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Capt. John Cook, George H. Stringer, Jacob Childs, David W. Dyckman, and Peter Waters—all of the Scott Life Guard, which served during the whole Mexican war. The Veterans thanked Gen. Pinckney for his kindness, after which they withdrew, well pleased with the mementoes they had received. All the other medals were presented in 1848, by Mayor Havemeyer, who was then, as now, Chief Magistrate of the City, in the presence of about 20,000 people.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

## ENGLISH BAR-MAIDS.

*From the London Examiner.*

The Bar-maid Show at Woolwich must have proved a financial success last year, else the experiment would probably not have been repeated. But it has been generally pronounced the most disappointing of sights—nothing, in fact, was to be seen beyond what you can see in the ordinary bar in town. Simply the number of bar-maids was greater, and perhaps the business of drinking was conducted with a little more turmoil. The ladies were dressed pretty much as other bar-maids, and were rather less than more highly gifted with natural charms than their sisters in town. Most of them, probably, would have hesitated to take part in an exhibition of the kind had they not been suffering for some time from want of employment; and a first-class bar-maid does not, as a rule, remain long without employment. The persons who visited the show also bore a strong resemblance to those who frequent the ordinary bar. Perhaps they were taken from a somewhat lower social class; the majority of them appeared to be shop-assistants or junior clerks.

A bar-maid show is not an idea which would have occurred to a very delicate mind, but it only expresses, in coarse form, the popular feeling. Everybody knows that bar-maids are now employed for show. A publican regards the pretty woman behind his bar simply as part of his stock-in-trade. Her business is to attract custom. It may well be doubted whether the employment of women in such a way marks a high state of public feeling. Such an occupation is incompatible with the preservation of true womanly dignity. Apart altogether from the inherent unworthiness of the position, the bar-maid is thrown in the midst of demoralizing surroundings. Some bar-maids are able to go through the ordeal unscathed; they form a low opinion of men, and preserve their own better ideas. But the majority, of course, follow the natural law of accommodation to surroundings, and learn to look at life with the same eyes as the unworthy men who surround them. It is, too, a cruel part of the bar-maid's life that she is obliged by her business to tolerate the offensive influences around her. Men are found capable of addressing language to bar-maids which should not be addressed even to the roughly abandoned women; and though some bar proprietors resent such conduct, the bar-maid, as a rule, is expected to endure such insult, lest the "gentleman" should withdraw his custom. There is, perhaps, no class of women more unfairly treated. The hours of work are long, the wages small. As a specimen, the hours of three public bars in London are as follows: In the first the hours are alternately 7 A. M. till midnight, and 9 till 11, with an hour's interval for dressing. In the second from 8 till 12, with an interval during the day of two hours and a half. In the third from nine till twelve, with an interval of four hours. From this it will be seen that bar-maids have sometimes to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. In the next of these three bars—and this particular bar is generally considered one of the most desirable in London—the hours of work are eleven. Seventeen hours work for a woman out of the twenty-four! And remember, too, the kind of work. In a busy bar the bar-maid must walk miles a day. And the amount of muscular exertion in drawing drink must be considerable. Besides, all this work is performed in an atmosphere that of itself is quite sufficient to fatigue. He is a strong man, indeed, who can sit for some hours, without feeling the worse for it, in a bar filled with people who are smoking and drinking. And if merely sitting in a bar will produce such an effect upon a man, what must be the effect on a woman, who, besides, has to work hard? The bar, as midnight approaches, is really one of the most painful sights of our city. The women look pale and utterly worn out; and it is not pleasant to watch the visible effort with which they rise from the seat in which they are snatching a few moments' rest. And still more unpleasant is it to watch the effort of these exhausted women to keep up the everlasting smile, and the ceaseless chatter with which the customers at bars have to be amused.

In some bars the hours are even worse than those already given. About the Strand and Fleet-street, for instance, there are some two or three public-houses that have the privilege of opening up at two o'clock in the morning. Even at that unearthly hour you will find a bar-maid to attend you. Again, in Smithfield Meat Market the public-houses open at four o'clock. These also are attended by bar-maids, who have thus to rise at half-past three every morning. On most days these women are let off early—between two and four o'clock in the afternoon. But on Saturdays they have to work all day long, from four in the morning till twelve at night. It might be suspected that these women would be compensated for their hard work by a high rate of wages. But it is not so. Ten or twelve shillings a week is the ordinary salary. In some bars, the salary goes as high as eighteen shillings; but that is a very exceptionable case. They are, however, always expected to wear good clothes; for without good clothes of what use are a woman's good looks? To provide good clothes out of ten shillings a week, and meet all the other demands upon that small sum, is a problem that the bar-maid finds it hard to solve. To a woman so circumstanced, there comes temptation almost daily. Many of the men who talk to her are on the lookout for women to minister to their pleasure, and have been taught skill in their pursuit by experience. On her side, the woman is physically exhausted, and utterly tired of the life she is leading. She sees before her a prospect of ease, good clothes, theatres, and all the other pleasures for which her starved nature longs. And then, too, her feelings may have been touched. The man who offers all these things may look as though he were not wholly insincere. For even very cold or very dull eyes may look bright and ardent under the influence of plenteous potations. Then, too, the man who thus tempts the bar-maid is usually her social superior by many degrees; dresses well, wears rings, and has plenty of money. The wonder is not that so many bar-maids yield, but that so many are able to resist such temptation. We believe that the bar-maid is a purely English institution. No such thing exists in the United States, and on the Continent one seldom sees women employed in what corresponds to our bar. In France, you find women in shops more frequently than in England. But to this there can be no objection. The great argument, indeed, against the institution of bar-maids is that there are so many other occupations given up to men, for which women would be better suited. Much of the work now done by shopmen could be done equally well, if not better, by shop-women. No one can deny that a woman seems more fitted than a man for selling women's dresses. And it is undeniable that men are more fitted than women for supplying men with drink. Why does not public opinion insist on the exchange of occupations?

## SEA-SICKNESS.

*From the London Standard.*

An experiment, or, it might be termed, an expedition, is about being undertaken, to the results of which all sea-going tourists—and their name is legion—are anxiously looking. It is directed against the "thin streak of sea-sickness," long regarded by some as essential to the inviolability of the British shores. The nineteenth century has been rich in suggestions to the same end—that of abolishing or mitigating the *morbus marinus* which is so terrible a companion, especially on the Channel trip, or *sick transit*, as punned by Hood. We have had proposals of bridges, tunnels, and even ballons, besides rafts and half-way islands for rest and refreshment; but the problem would be wonderfully simplified were it possible, as we are assured it is, to exorcise the demon of the Channel by means of a novelty in naval construction. Leaving that issue to events, it may be worth while to look for a moment in the face of that remorseless enemy who, for most of us, holds the waters supreme between England and France, in a doubly hostile occupation, checking an approach with a cruel impartiality from either side. No need to expatiate on the symptoms to range through the long catalogue of specifics, or to anticipate the verdict of the mechanicians. It is not even necessary to get at precise definitions, because reminiscences assuredly more than suffice. Sea-sickness has been the subject of a literature, serious and comic, and a very anxious one, too, though most unsatisfactory, from the days of Dr. Wallaston to those of Dr. Alderson, with parentheses of barbarous humor, contributed in the main by W. M. Thackeray, Thomas Hood, Father Prout, and all their imitators. Now, of all questions raised for inquiry, the last to be entertained by a patient actually suffering from symptoms of *mal de mer*, as analyzed with excruciating minuteness by Dr. Keranderen, is the reason and nature of his agonies. He must be left to recover, while we divide the topic duly into five parts—the history, the cause, the effect, the prevention, the cure—all, let it be thoroughly understood, in profound ignorance of the scientific hypotheses, and peculiarly of that set forth by Dr. Althaus in his treatise "On Sea-sickness as a Form of Hyperesthesia." What we know is what the Scotchman knew; it is "ill to bear the thud and pitching of the saut, saut sea," and any deliverer, Castilian or not, would be welcome. Well, then, to speak historically, it may be learnedly observed that Galen and Hippocrates are silent in the matter, and that the ingenuity of Plutarch is confined to broad guesses. Further, there are the observations of Seneca; the commentaries of the erudite, though not always intelligible, Boyle, and the great consultations of the Medical School at Salerno, which, after deep consultations, determined upon the homeopathic principle, it may be supposed, to administer a mixture of sea-water and wine as "an infallible remedy, *nausea non poterit quem quam vexare marina undam cum vino mixtam qui sumpserit*." It might bewilder any ordinary head, even when not engaged on the journey between Dover and Calais, to quote further; but, as we are presently coming to remedies, also homeopathic in their nature, let us recommend, after Bacon, the following prescriptions to be taken immediately upon going on board: Herr Emmerich, *Dissertatio*, &c.; Herr Thiesen, *Dissertatio*, &c.; Ludwig, *Dissertatio*, &c.; Hey, *Dissertatio*, &c.; and if these do not produce sea-sickness before the harbor is cleared, sea-water, mingled with wine, will go for nothing. Anecdotically, however, or even historically, we are not without some *ana* relating to this topic. We are told that when Cicero heard of his name having been included among those of the 300 Senators proscribed by Mark Antony, he took refuge in a vessel, and put to sea. In this, however, his sufferings were so great that he felt the inevitable fate awaiting him must be preferable to the horrors of sea-sickness, and so returned to Gaeta to await decapitation. *Si non è vero*, &c., it represents no more than tens of thousands have endured during a "lively passage" from Dover to Calais. Lord Nelson, as is well known, never overpowered this physical weakness, nor did Sir James Brooke; Lady Dalhousie died from its effects on her way homeward from India.

Coming now to the cause, and affecting no scientific theory whatever, we find ourselves in a marvelous labyrinth of contradictions, old and new. Notwithstanding the literature already spoken of, science has occupied itself very little, in a serious sense, with this matter. There are explanations, in a great variety, no doubt. For example, the French physician, Bauris, attributes sea-sickness to the apparent instability of all surrounding objects; but, in that case, blind people would be exempt, which they notoriously are not. Wollaston thought that the laws of gravity were malignantly upset by the ungovernable motions of a ship in bad weather; and Peter Penne ascribed the evil to "develries at work on sea as well as on land." But this army of speculators is too formidable to be dealt with otherwise than by a flank march, and so *guarda e passa*. As to our third heading, Greece alone could give a name to it—which was "no name" tho unnameable. Persons who have booked for the improved passage, and who live in hope, may take note of the ills they are not flying from, as described by unsparing physicians—fear, nausea, prostration, giddiness, faintness, apathy, vertigo, pallor, heart-burn, swoons, cold perspiration, a sense as of dying, a return of long-forgotten pains, and headaches to begin with; a white tongue, a loathing stomach, an impeded breathing, and a general sense of wishing to be immediately drowned or hanged. Nor do these torments cease after land has been safely trodden; there is such a thing as express railway sickness, as a bed heaving up and down at a hotel; as sea-sickness deepening into fever and proving fatal. But, happily, there is a humorous aspect even to this dolorous suffering, which Hood reckoned, like tooth-ache, among the "comic diseases." Thackeray, sketching a "White Squall" in the Levant, describes how—

"The steward jumps up, and hastens
With the necessary basins."

To Hood allusion has already been made. But Dickens was merciless in his sketch of Atlantic misery—the frights and pains, the prophetic question on embarking, "Are you a good sailor?" the precipitate retirements from the first dinner on board; the desperate laying in of cognac and seltzer; the "silent agonies on sofas," and the French ladies' maid "a mere bundle on the floor, execrating her destiny." There was the gentleman who informed his fellow-traveler that sea-sickness was "like the drowned returning to life;" the other who perpetually asked—"What is sea-sickness?" the third, who maliciously advised a course of "hot roast pig and bottled ale." This brings us to remedies, pinning our faith to none. They are numerous and miscellaneous; but foremost is a command over the nerves; for a great authority says, "I have, over and over again, observed people arming themselves with basins, and lying down in a helpless manner, even before the vessel has left the harbor. Those who know, as all physicians do, the extraordinary effects of the imagination upon the bodily functions will not hesitate to ascribe to this predetermination to be ill a very considerable influence in bringing about the result which so generally follows." Perhaps there may be some connection between this and two or three other well-ascertained truths—that women are more liable to the malady than men, and take a longer time before growing accustomed to the sea; that very young children are but slightly susceptible—rarely at all before two years of age; that such animals as dogs, sheep, and horses, notoriously nervous, suffer in greater degree than many others. Well, but what to do? The prescription is a large one, apart from the wine and salt water of the Salerno Academy; constraining-belts, bags of hot salt, applications of ice, hammock-seats, brandy and water, cognac and soda, champagne and soda, bottled stout, liberal meals, total abstinence, keeping the deck, seeking your berth immediately upon going on board, lying along the planks, no matter what the weather may be, with your head to the stem of the vessel, swallowing by turns hydrocyanic acid, creosote, opium, sparkling hock, aromatic acids, tonics, and, let us pause—chloroform, arrow-root with sherry, and, turning in despair to the American, Dr. Wood, "nothing is so acceptable to the stomach, under the circumstances, as raw oysters." It is upon record that of Atlantic passengers less than one in four escape, and of those between Newhaven and Dieppe still fewer, though all doctors do not regard sea-sickness as an unmitigated evil. On the contrary, it has been held efficacious in cases of impaired appetite, general debility, asthma, whooping-cough, and even consumption; and one physician positively recommends mothers to boat their babies at the sea-side until the direful consequences ensue. Now, between raw oysters and iced champagne, a "determination not to give way to it," a "determination not to be ill," and a groaning submission, the difference is wide; yet what if the means were found at length of conquering, not the sea alone, but the sickness by which it is avenged upon its masters!

### THE TRADES OF PARIS.

Continuing his interesting contributions on the subject of Paris and the Parisians in the *Revue de France*, M. Maxime du Camp, in the last number, arrives, says the London *Standard*, at a conclusion which will somewhat astonish some English readers—namely, that there is no city in the world where people work more than in Paris. To these who have hitherto been accustomed to regard the city as one exclusively of pleasure, and to ask whether any work was done at all, and where, M. Du Camp's figures may be interesting. First, he says, there are no less than 300,000 loungers in the streets, 180 café concerts, 238 public hall-rooms, and 25,000 wine shops, with 7,226 billiard-rooms. All the professions are represented—even agriculture; for it appears that between the confines of the old city and the present fortifications there are 188 farmers, and 162 proprietors who cultivate their land. Of the 1,851,792 inhabitants, 816,040 are workpeople, almost equally divided between the two sexes, there being 404,408 men and 411,632 women. Of retail dealers there are 209,624 men, and 192,598 women. Ladies will be interested in knowing that there are fifty-one false hair "merchants," and 1,158 hair-dressers, who during the last year sold 102,900 kilogrammes of the much-sought-for article, which is stated to be now becoming so difficult to procure that the Parisian dealers are compelled to send agents to China to purchase it. There are 3,016 dealers in flowers who last year sold to the inhabitants of the city no less than 6,000,000 bouquets of violets. Of the 400,000 persons who gain their existence by the commerce of Paris, there are but 89,100 masters, and from the 1st of January to the 31st of December last only 1,862 declarations of bankruptcy was made to the Tribunal of Commerce. Commission agents, bankers, &c., give employment to 108,496 persons. The liberal professions are represented by 51,954 persons, namely, men of letters, 1,878; painters, sculptors, composers, and actors, 9,490, of whom 2,058 are women. It would appear from this table that only 808 servants are employed by these 1,878 men of letters, who maintain by their industry 2,258 relations. Of doctors there are 1,726, pretty evenly distributed throughout the various arrondissements into which the city is divided, and giving one doctor to about every 1,000 of the inhabitants. There are 5,932 *chiffonniers*, or rag-pickers; 16,256 landed proprietors, and 54,872 independent gentlemen; 357,369 porters, and 71,794 concierges. The increasing expense of Parisian existence is illustrated by the fact that pensioners and refugees receiving allowances from the State are represented by the small number of 3,296. Of public functionaries (not including those of the army) there are 32,959—which, considering the system of centralization in vigor, may not, perhaps, appear an extravagant number. M. du Camp's statement that "there is no city in the world where people work more than in Paris," scarcely, however, appears to be borne out. He informs us that the workmen are paid every fortnight, (on the Saturday,) and that the following week is, in a great measure, lost, the men not unfrequently refraining from work until the Friday, and devoting the time to amusement and dissipation. "This," he says, "is the custom with the greater proportion of the workmen; and to look at the matter impartially, it must be acknowledged that the workman demands an increase of wages not in order to economize and provide for old age, but to amuse himself, and to squander his money in every species of debauchery." From M. Du Camp's appreciation of Parisian workmen it would, therefore, appear that, notwithstanding the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed for sobriety, &c., they are not, after all, so very far removed from that dissatisfied, money-spending, and wife-beating class of workmen who are constantly distinguishing themselves nearer home.

### COUNT VON ARNIM'S ARREST.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated Oct. 5, and appearing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, says: Immense excitement has been produced in this capital by the arrest and imprisonment of Count Harry Arnim, recently Ambassador for the German Empire at Paris. The arrest took place at Nassenhaide, near Stettin, where the Count has property, and where he has been celebrating his birthday. A domiciliary visit was first paid to his house, under the required judicial authorization, in order to discover several letters which are said to have been directed to the Count while he was in office, and which he has refused to give up. Two high officials of the Criminal Court and two representatives of the Foreign Office were present during the search, and on its proving fruitless, Criminal Commissary Pick, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning took the Ex-Ambassador into custody, and he was brought to Berlin. He is now confined in the Hausvogtei. An examination of the Count's residence in this city was equally unsuccessful. The action of the authorities is based on Article 131 of the Code, which provides for the imprisonment and degradation of any person in office who shall destroy or conceal an official document. The same evening the correspondent further telegraphed: I have received from the best sources the following details with respect to Count Arnim's arrest and imprisonment. Yesterday afternoon the palace of the Count's mother-in-law, the widow of a former minister of State, was searched, and to-day the lodging of his son, who is Premier Lieutenant of the Dragoon Guards, was similarly examined. Both investigations were conducted with great strictness, but were alike destitute of results. Count Arnim was surrounded at Nassenheide by several persons, some of whom were officials of the Foreign Office, and some members of the police force, and they promised him that he should not be imprisoned on condition that he voluntarily delivered up the dispatches in question. When the Count refused to accede to this proposal, one of the principal officials produced an order, already signed, for his arrest and imprisonment. The ex-Ambassador was removed from his residence to the station at Stettin, in an open carriage. The Countess and her children followed him almost immediately, and joined him on the platform of the railway. Directly after his arrival at Berlin, the Count was taken to the prison of State, and there he is being closely watched. His imprisonment excites the greatest apprehension among his friends on account of its extraordinary circumstances, for the offense of which the Count is accused, viz., the suppression of documents, is not a very serious one, and immediate imprisonment for it without trial is never awarded. He is charged with not having delivered up certain papers which he regards as private, but which the Foreign Office holds to be of the nature of official documents. The Count, it is said, has kept these letters because he founds upon them a claim for indemnity. There is a general feeling of curiosity to learn what are the reasons which the Government press will give for this proceeding.

### ACTS OF COURAGE, DEVOTION, AND HUMANITY.

Writing from Brussels Sept. 30 in relation to some recent local festivities, the London *Times* correspondent says: "One of the most interesting ceremonies of the *fêtes* was the distribution of State rewards for 'acts of courage, devotion, and humanity,' at which the King, the Queen, and the Princess Louise were present. In Belgium there is no trusting to private benevolence and to private societies to reward or recognize the saving of life from drowning, from fire, or from calamity in the streets. This duty is undertaken by the State, and is under a State Department. The ceremony was held in the Temple des Augustines, a fine old church which stands in the middle of the roadway in the new boulevards, for the building was claimed by the priests at the time when the city authorities were clearing away the old buildings for the new and grand improvements in the old quarter, so the authorities made a broad road on each side of it. The law has now decided that the ownership of the building is vested in the city authorities, and it is believed that it will, like Temple Bar in London, block the way but for few months longer. The body of the building, which is of great size, was crowded in every part, and the Minister of the Interior presided. The seats on the sides of the platform were filled by officers of the State in uniform, by officers of high rank, and by members of the court. When the royal family came, the whole audience arose with the greatest enthusiasm and cheered their Majesties the King and Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess most warmly. The first to be honored was a little fellow twelve years of age, whose achievement brought tears into the eyes of the Queen and Princess. It seemed, from the account read to the audience, that three children, of whom the boy was the eldest, were playing in their room by themselves when the little sister pulled over a paraffin lamp and set herself on fire. The brave little fellow, fearless of burns, did the best he could to extinguish the flames, and was so horribly burnt himself that he was three months ill, and will bear the marks of his achievement to the grave. The sister died; but the boy's act was recognized by his being awarded the medal of the first class—a large gold medal, surmounted with the royal crown. The second was a boy who rescued a child from the broken ice in a canal last Winter, and the gold medal was also given to this little hero. The third was a nun, who had rescued, at the risk of her life, an infant from a burning house. After the boys and the nun came two members of the Chamber of Representatives—M. D'Andrimont, the Deputy of Liége, well known to the English Volunteers who visited that city in 1869, and to the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who were there a short time ago, and the Comte de Borchgrave d'Altena, Deputy of Tongres and Burgomaster of Marlinne. M. D'Andrimont saved the lives of two bathers on two different occasions. The Comte exposed his life on two occasions in preventing public calamities at two fires. The two Deputies were rewarded, amid the cheers of the assemblage, by the Civil Cross of the second class. The two members of the Belgian Parliament were followed by two workmen, one of whom, a slater, Wagemans, had rushed into a burning house to rescue a sick woman, and was assisted by a printer named Dacos. Both men were much burnt, and the slater had the first-class medal awarded, the other the second. Then came Col. Poitiers, of the Garde Civique, of Molenbeck St. Jean, who plunged into the water in his clothes to save a man who had fallen into a canal. The Colonel was awarded the first-class medal. Among the other heroes in civil life, decorated for saving life were a student, aged sixteen, who received the first-class medal for saving a man from drowning, the Abbot Thoman, of Ostend, who received the same for a like act of devotion, a religieuse named Justine Morelle, for saving a child carried away by a current; and officers and pilots of Antwerp were awarded, their acts of devotion being in connection with the fire of the paraffin loaded American ship Westmoreland. On one of the brave fellows being called it was announced that he had met his death by drowning in the River Scheldt. There were many other presentations of a like character.

### STRANGE SCENE IN AN ENGLISH THEATRE.

An extraordinary incident, says the London *Echo* of Oct. 8, occurred last night in the theatre at Manchester. Mr. Sims Reeves was playing *Capt. Macheath* in "The Beggars' Opera," and the piece proceeded pretty smoothly down to the end of the third act. At this point, when the associates of *Capt. Macheath* should rush on the stage and triumphantly announce his reprieve, the supers were not forthcoming. Mr. Reeves advanced to the footlights, and, attributing the hitch to Mr. Henry's mismanagement, said he was never so disgraced in his life. He waited quietly until the supers, one by one, had come on the stage, and then said to the audience, who cheered him loudly, "Ladies and gentlemen, you should call for the manager." This was done amid great uproar, but Mr. Henry did not appear. Mr. Reeves then said, "We will not finish the opera," whereupon the audience dispersed in the greatest disorder, and freely expressed disapprobation of the management.

### THE INDIANA DIVORCE LAW.

After describing some of the difficulties experienced in procuring a change in the divorce law of Indiana, the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"At last, after ten years of continuous effort, in 1873, an amendment was passed and became the law. It was weaker than the one of the preceding session, and, except in the requirement of a long term of residence to qualify an applicant to come into court with a complaint, was little better than the old law. It seemed better than it has proved. It has restrained foreign divorces, no doubt, but it has done nothing toward a repression of our domestic nuisance. In this county we should think that there was not far from an average of one divorce granted for every working day of the year. This may be an overestimate, but the number, at the best, is big enough to be shameful. The precipitancy of the separation, and the wisdom of a sterner restraint on applications, is evinced by the frequency with which divorced parties remarry each other. There should have been no divorces in such cases, that is clear. But certain allegations made, certain affidavits filed, certain *ex parte* evidence heard, the court has little discretion. Where a contest is made the case is changed a little, but generally there is no contest. Very often there is no notice of the pendency of the case to the defendant. The law requires actual notice, 'by reading or leaving a copy of the summons at the defendant's place of residence, if a resident of the State,' says the law. But we know of one very recent case in which a wife was divorced with no knowledge at all, she said, of the pendency of the complaint, and while her husband was living with her up to the very hour that he brought her a notice of the decree. Her first information of the case was that she was no longer a wife, and the next day she was shipped to Louisville to seek her old home, with her worse than fatherless children, while her astute husband, aided by the defective law, was left to seek a new wife and the chance of a fresh divorce when he got tired of her. Now, a statute under which such things as this can be done needs amending. It betters the old law not at all. Divorces can be obtained as easily and apparently as secretly as when 'constructive notice' was allowed its widest range."

### THE FISH LAWS.

Mr. Royal Phelps, President of the Society for the Preservation of Game, sued the Messrs. Chappell to recover $1,000 fine for violation of the laws against unseasonable fishing. The violation complained of was of that clause of the law prohibiting the possession or sale of speckled trout between the middle of September and the middle of March. The defense was that the fish sold were not "speckled trout" but what is known as "Canada trout;" also, that even if they were speckled trout, being caught in Canada the laws of this State did not apply. Testimony of numerous fish-dealers were given to the effect that these were not speckled trout but what are known as black mouths, while on the other hand numerous experts, members of the Society for the Preservation of Game, testified that they were what is known as the black-mouthed speckled trout peculiar to deep water. The jury found in favor of defendant.


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**NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER** barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 15, three months, $6,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $5,900 72; Conversville Company, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,754 71; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 4, four months, $3,144 14; Briggs Brothers, Sept. 11, four months, $3,148 33. H. C. JUDD & CO., of Hartford, Conn.

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

### REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.

**SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED** AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:

$800,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.

100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.

100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

**ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD,** Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

**NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY** and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS**

Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND** sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON** the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

**DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY** COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

**THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL** estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

**CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT** Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

**EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

## FURNITURE.

**T. G. SELLEW,**

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

**WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS** for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

**MISFIT CARPETS.**—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

## DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,

IMPORTED FASHIONS.

PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.

Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.

CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 63d st., between Avenue A and the East River, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 28, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of Nov. 14, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of 77,300 pounds of the best Iron-wire of the following sizes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11 | 2,500 pounds. | No. 17 | 4,500 pounds. |
| No. 12 | 14,000 pounds. | No. 18 | 7,000 pounds. |
| No. 13 | 1,000 pounds. | No. 19 | 3,500 pounds. |
| No. 14 | 25,000 pounds. | No. 20 | 3,000 pounds. |
| No. 15 | 5,500 pounds. | No. 21 | 2,800 pounds. |
| No. 16 | 6,000 pounds. | No. 22 | 2,500 pounds. |

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed. Information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Yard. The wire will be subject to the usual inspection, after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Iron-wire," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

**FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING** the State Emigrant Institutions, on Ward's Island, with CONDENSED MILK for six months, from Nov. 1, will be received at Castle Garden until 1 o'clock Tuesday, Oct. 27. The board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the commission. Proposals must be addressed "To the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New-York," and marked, "Proposals for Condensed Milk."

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH** Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**STREET SWEEPINGS, &c.**

The POLICE DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive propositions for the purchase of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 28, 1874, for Hay, Oats, Straw, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**CODFISH, MEAL, STRAW, &C.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22, 1874, for Codfish, Meal, Straw, Undershirts, and Flannel.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## CARPETS, &C.

# CORTICINE.

## W. & J. SLOANE,

SOLE AGENTS

For the sale of the above material, are now receiving a large invoice, and offer it as the

MOST DESIRABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR

LENOLEUM, KAMPTULICON, &c.,

FOR BANKS, OFFICES, HALLS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

It is warm, noiseless, and clean, not liable to crack or break, and has been proved far superior in every way to any similar article now in use.

It is made in plain and figured patterns, and can be tastefully laid with appropriate borders.

NOS. 649, 651, 655 BROADWAY.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD W. BAXTER, Auctioneer.

RETAIL FURNITURE SALE.

EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO., Furniture Manufacturers, will sell at auction at their ware-rooms, Nos. 202 and 204 Canal st.,

MONDAY, Oct. 19,
TUESDAY, Oct. 20,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21,

at 12 o'clock each day, from their large stock of furniture, all of which is warranted to be well made and to be durable, both large and small lots to suit the wants of those who are refurnishing for the Fall and Winter. Every variety of furniture will be offered at this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition each morning, and obliging salesmen will show the furniture and take memoranda to put up such articles as customers may select, which will in every case be sold without reserve.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW S. AMBLER, bankrupt.—No. 3,427.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Andrew S. Ambler, the bankrupt above named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Park, Lynch & Co., on Strand street, in the City of Galveston, Texas, on the 24th day of October, 1874, certain debts, choses in action, and promissory notes, due from divers persons and firms to the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ten thousand five hundred and forty-eight 38-100 dollars, ($10,548 38,) and upward; particulars of which said debts and promissory notes may be had by applying to the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 77 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, or of J. B. Stubbs, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 129 P. O. street, Galveston, Texas.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1874. HENRY C. HOWELL, Assignee.

o7-1aw3wW*

**SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by Henry D. Miner, Esq., Auctioneer, on the 28th day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the premises known as No. 764 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the stock of household furniture and other personal property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1874.

07-1aw3wW ALFRED BARBER, Assignee.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the abovenamed bankrupts will sell at public auction the following described articles, that is to say, 3 inkstands, 4 window shades, 2 gas fixtures, 2 oil-cloths and matting, 1 check stamp, 2 weights, 1 ledger rest, 1 iron safe, (Wilder's patent,) 1 double high desk, 3 single low desks, 2 pigeon-hole cases, 6 office chairs, 2 high stools, 1 stove, 1 office railing, 10 letter boxes, and other articles, at No. 133 Water street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

WILLIAM R. MOWE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

020-1aw-3w-W.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

### BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

**SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA,** for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large-sized bottles. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY WHO IS A GOOD PLAIN READER desires to read a few hours daily to an invalid lady or gentleman; also, as amanuensis. Address Mrs. Warner, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, and to take care of children; is a Protestant; City reference. Call at No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman whom we know, in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. G.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address K. N., No. 338 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A respectable experienced young woman; good City reference. Address No. 406 1st av., near 21st st.; two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress, waitress, or house-work; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a competent young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; excellent reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 46th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, intelligent young girl, who is very quick and orderly, and an excellent waitress; can take charge of dining-room, prepare salads, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl speaking English; is neat, willing and obliging, and quick with her work; will be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID, AND to assist with sewing; excellent recommendation. Can be seen at present employer's until Thursday morning, No. 12 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and fine washer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 153 East 42d st., one door from 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 36th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman, (English;) good City reference. Address L. B., No. 101 West 20th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 181 East 64th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR house-work.—In a small family, by a neat, competent English Protestant girl, late of London. Call at the Agency No. 69 6th av. No fee.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl in a nice family as chamber-maid and waitress; can help with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 501 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; very best City reference. Call at No. 1,244 7th av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 447 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman; can do all kinds of work and work on all machines. Call at No. 859 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 304 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid in a gentleman's family. Can be seen at No. 33 Delancey st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and respectable young woman. Call at No. 859 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person as companion to a lady; willing to assist in household duties; is kind and expert in sickness; salary no object. Address O. P., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,
For faithful domestic service.
LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1502 Broadway.
LADIES' COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
WORK ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, Nos. 170 and 168 West 45th st.
COOKING SCHOOL, No. 166 West 45th st.
Situations wanted for governesses, companions, housekeepers, &c.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.
Classes for ladies in the cooking-school on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms, $5 for ten lessons. The girls belonging to the Directory are taught free of charge.
The management earnestly request the co-operation of all who are interested in this reform, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for B. C.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; is thorough cook; meat, game, soups, pastry, &c., and all other cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—USEFUL WOMAN.—BY TWO COMPEtent Swede sisters, young and willing to work, steady places; one as cook, the other for second girl; good references, and can fill good situations; City or country; moderate wages for the Winter. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman who is an excellent cook, in a private family; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. H.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a respectful, economical, and reliable servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; understands bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid and laundress or as nurse and chamber-maid; City or country; best references. Call at No. 245 East 44th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK, WHO CAN DO VERY good cooking, baking, &c., and makes desserts of all kinds; is very clean and neat, and not afraid of work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy; good reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of family cooking and is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AMERican woman as first-class cook; pastry; in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family; has the best of City references; is an excellent cook; none but private family need apply. Apply for three days at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts., front room, second floor.

COOK.—BY A TIDY, NEAT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is willing to do coarse washing; can get up a nice dinner; is a first-rate baker and dessert maker. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a first-class cook; City or country; is a very quiet, reliable, satisfactory person as well; has best City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDish young women, for City or country; have good references; one has a child, and wages no object. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE country; has good City and country references; is an excellent meat and pastry cook and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook—is a good washer and ironer—in a private family; no objection to go to the country; good references. Address No. 202 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly and no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference. No. 217 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY French woman, as first-class cook; understands her duties; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook, good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing and ironing; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good family cook and baker; lived in good families; very good City reference. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 296 East 45th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE, active women, with good recommendations; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and first-class laundress; will go to the country if finding a good family; has excellent City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist in washing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City and country references. Call at No. 350 West 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS AN EXCELlent cook, and willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., two pairs of stairs, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands all kinds cooking; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 420 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, and do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City references. Address No. 587 7th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer, or laundress, in a small family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good baker; best City references. Call at No. 260 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK; UNderstands all kinds of family cooking; will assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 596 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Address No. 493 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at 103 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A REspectable family as good cook; is honest and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 351 West 53d st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE FOR A competent cook, who has lived with her several years. Apply for two days at No. 27 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing; wages not so much an object as a home. Address No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker and pastry cook; good City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and excellent washer and ironer, in a small family; good references. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as good cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR A small family; City reference. Call at No. 79 1st av., between 11th and 12th sts., bakery store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator on the Wilson machine; has three years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 738 6th av., near 45th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A DRESSMAKER; CAN cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, or take permanent situation; can operate on machine. Call for two days at No. 572 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PROTESTANT PERSON wishes a few engagements by the day in a private family sewing; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 250 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week; highest City reference. Call at No. 1 Milligan place.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work, in City or country.

FAMILIES WISHING GOOD SERVANTS, French, English, Irish, and German, can be promptly suited at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness in a family; has a knowledge of French; is willing to assist with sewing; object more a good home than a large salary. Call on or address M. S., No. 236 East 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSEkeeper; understands marketing, cooking, baking; is very systematic and neat; will be found invaluable in any gentleman's family; the best of reference. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant young woman; understands all kinds of house-work, the care of children from their birth; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to care an invalid; wages no object; satisfactory reference given to the above. Call or address S. H., 250 or 260 Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 246 1st av., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general house-work; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 Mulberry st., two stairs up, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work, where only one girl is kept; wages from $12 to $14; good City references. No. 411 8th av. Ring first bell.

**Domestic Help.**

*We make no profession that we cannot fulfill.*
*We give employers every possible protection against unreliable and inefficient servants.*
*Servants are not recommended by us unwarrantably.*
*When required, we thoroughly investigate references.*
*Servants who disappoint invariably forfeit their office fee.*
*Our Agency is conducted on strictly honorable business principles.*
*We make most strenuous efforts to give satisfaction.*
*A fee is exacted from all our patrons, to which we claim we are in every way entitled, in consideration of our efforts in their behalf.*
*We maintain order, and have separate, cleanly, and well-ventilated rooms for employers and servants.*
*Special inducements are offered by us to obtain French, German, and Swedish servants.*
*Our steadily-increasing business is the most satisfactory testimony of the public appreciation.*
**S. & E. V. ODELL'S Employment Agency,**
ESTABLISHED 1852.
**No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.**

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman whom we have known for several years; would like a place as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is thorough in both branches, and has reference from last employer, who can be seen. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. C.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, who is not afraid of work or a large washing; can do all kinds of French fluting and puffing; is willing to assist in the chamber-work the end of the week; can give first-class references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress; has the best City reference; is able and willing; can do all fineries in first-class style; stays long in her places. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; does all kinds of ladies' finery, and thoroughly understands her work; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her duties in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, Welsh Protestant young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A good laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing; would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; will be found a most valuable person; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 283 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with house-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 44 East 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 400 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 424 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND PERfectly competent laundress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 104 5th av., at present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT German laundress, with good references; can be seen at present employer's. Call at 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; or would be willing to take first-class chamber-maid's place; best of references. Apply for two days at No. 716 3d av., second floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN BE SEEN AT present employer's, No. 36 Park av.; satisfactory recommendations.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; would do plain sewing or wait on a lady. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 269 5th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class nurse; understands the business thoroughly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle, or can attend on an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 119 West 24th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A REFINED YOUNG LADY speaking German, English, and French, would like to make an engagement with a family traveling; would make herself useful with growing children, or lady's maid; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who has lost her baby, as wet nurse; plenty of milk, two weeks old; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at the New Lying-in Institution, No. 148 West 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is very fond and careful of children; also a nice family seamstress, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; has good City references; will go to the country if she meets an agreeable lady. Can be seen at Bongrand's Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan; can sew by hand or machine; is very fond of children; has excellent City references; is willing and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian baths.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE BY A YOUNG WOMan accustomed to taking care of an infant; excellent reference from her present employer. Call for two days, between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4, at No. 39 East 33d st.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, at present disengaged, a few more engagements; best City reference from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 447 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as waitress in a private boarding-house; understands her business; good City reference, if required, from last place. Call at No. 147 W. 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOman, as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; best of reference; is a very neat sewer; willing and obliging; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT NURSE; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is a fine hand sewer; City reference. Can be seen at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts. A. Pelton & Co.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can give the best of references—one of twelve years—from her last place. Call or address No. 685 6th av., Concannon's shoe store, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH NURSE, AGED thirty; can bring up a baby on bottle, or will take care of an invalid; best City references; City or country. Apply for two days, at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 354 9th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—A POSITION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or lady's companion; would not object to traveling; can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address Miss McBride, at florist's, No. 502 5th av.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A good place for a competent and reliable infant's nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel. Call at or address No. 198 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; or to take care of an invalid; good references. Address No. 388 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take the entire charge; would do light chamber-work; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 289 7th av., first floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 396 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a child to dry nurse; good references. Address No. 413 West 26th st., top floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or would do house-work for a small family. Can be seen at No. 206 West 16th st.; call in the store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 359 6th av., in the cap store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, at Bongrand's office.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE WHO HAS SEVERAL years' City references. Seen at her present employer's; call or address Nurse, L. S., 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman; can take care of children or invalids, &c. Call at No. 859 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse, or to do light chamber-work. Call at No. 709 6th av., in store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, Protestant, as Nurse and Seamstress; City references. Call at No. 155 West 27th st.; call in store.

TO FAMILIES
SEEKING RELIABLE SERVANTS.
J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., (the old corner,) will supply all in City or country with honest, capable help at moderate rates; no deceptions practiced or allowed at this office. Remember No. 138 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, REFINED AMERIcan person as first-class seamstress; operates on any machine; would take charge of grown children; competent and willing to fill any position and make herself useful; best City reference. Address H. A., No. 331 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; would assist with light chamber-work; understands several machines, and dress-making; good City reference. Call at No. 233 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a highly respectable and recommended young woman; is a first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; very good chamber-maid; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first waitress, who understands the getting up of salads, the care of silver, and the courses of dinner-waiting in all its branches; will take a waiter-man's place in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; willing to do the chamber-work; is thoroughly competent in the above capacities; has the very best of testimonials; is tidy, obliging, and fully experienced. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, (Protestant,) as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best of City reference. Call corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business in every respect; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 15th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress or chamber-maid; has two years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 401 West 26th st., second floor, front.

WAITRESS, &C.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady as waitress or chamber-maid; is also willing to assist at washing; best City reference. Inquire at No. 314 East 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILLING TO assist with the chamber-work; good references. Can be seen at No. 146 West 125th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL in a Roman Catholic family. Inquire for Miss Hugle, No. 172 2d st., rear house, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND EDUCATED Protestant young woman, to wait on an elderly or invalid lady. Apply at No. 103 West 20th st.

### MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FOUR YEARS' reference. Apply or address J. A., William Hamilton's confectionery, No. 450 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young man; understands the care of horses; careful driver, or will make himself useful; milk, garden, &c.; also make himself useful in the house; good waiter; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, married; of good address; has best testimonials to honesty, sobriety, capability; good groom and expert and stylish City driver; willing and obliging. Address Groom, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; BEST City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address J. F. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SEcure a place for a competent and careful coachman. Apply at No. 54 William street, office No. 10, third floor, or at No. 37 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single;) understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; TWO CHILdren; City or country; can be highly recommended; references will bear the strictest investigation. Address S. P., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—KNOWS THE CITY well; has three years' good reference from last place; was one year in England; can wait on table if necessary; is willing to be useful. Call or address Lewis Watson, No. 587 7th av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY.
No. 20 East 14th st.,
between 5th av. and University place.
London-made harness, of finest quality,
Saddles, bridles, horse clothing.
English prints of coaching, hunting, racing, &c.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.
Apply for particulars to
H. D. TOWNSEND,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-TOP PHAETON, A three-quarter clarence, and a top-wagon, with shaft and pole, at private stable, No. 18 East 39th st.; the stable to let.

WANTED—PERSONS HAVING HORSES, HARNESS, and landau, or close carriage to dispose of, all in complete order, may hear of a purchaser by addressing W., Post Office Box No. 3,718, stating particulars.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 WEST 43D ST.—THREE PLEASANT rooms, where there are few boarders, together or singly, with excellent board to desirable parties; references; prices satisfactory.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161.—AN ELEGANT second floor, with or without private table. Large front room and handsome reception room for gentlemen. Unexceptionable table. References.

PARTIES GOING SOUTH FOR THE WINTER can find a perfectly reliable couple to take charge of house by applying at No. 150 West 48th st.; best reference from present employer.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor and bedrooms on first floor; also on second and third; every convenience; without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.
Two furnished floors of six rooms, bath, &c., to rent, entire or as single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.
An elegant second floor, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

NO. 265 4TH AV.,
Corner 21st st.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST.,
opposite Madison Park, large front room on fourth story, also third-story back room. References exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms,
with board; references.

TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE handsomely furnished room on third floor. (southern exposure.) No. 12 West 9th st.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—Large pleasant room to rent, with board; house and location first class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Neatly-furnished suite of apartments, the first floor, with private table.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.,) NEATLY furnished rooms to let with board, on second and third floors, also back parlor and extension.

MRS. EATON, NOS. 12 AND 14 5TH AV.—One suite of rooms, second floor; also, one suite on third floor; private table if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT and hall room, connecting, second floor, (sunny side,) with board; all appointments of house first-class.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board; references given and required.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, rooms for families and large hall room for a gentleman. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A FINE LARGE FRONT room on second story to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 347 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class table. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let a nicely furnished room; closets, &c.; with or without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE SUNNY rooms to let with board; also, a small one.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of apartments; private table if required.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address Coachman, No 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GERMAN, married man; can give best reference. Address R. G. S., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

DRIVER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS truck-driver; has two years' City experience with one party; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 449 8th av., second floor.

FIREMAN OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN as fireman or porter; can take charge of steam boilers; City or country; best of references. Address H. H., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

FIREMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS FIREman in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 335 East 22d st., top floor.

HEAD WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED head waiter or butler. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thompson st.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN EXperienced male nurse and rubber; would take charge of an invalid going South; can show first-class private and medical references, can address W. H. E., No. 661 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS NURSE for an invalid; has several years' experience and excellent reference. Address Français, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PORTER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED man that can be recommended highly in every respect. Call at No. 7 Pine st., Room No. 5.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A STORE OR OUT DOOR; has a good knowledge of business; speaks English, German, and French; good City reference. Call at No. 454 Hudson st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MIDDLE-aged, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes whole charge of his silver; also makes the best of salads; can be recommended highly from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG man; good waiter; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads; is willing to make himself useful in and about the house; private families or boarding-houses; very good City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; has excellent references from former employers, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; speaks English perfectly. Address B. B., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found efficient and obliging; best reference. Call on or address Mac, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (PROTestant;) understands his duties thoroughly in every respect, and has unexceptionable City reference. Address G. B., Box 31 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITERman; speaks English; in a private family; several years' first-class City references. Address P. M., Box No. 19, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference from last place. Address for two days, T. C., Box No. 81 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THORoughly competent, honest, sober man, one who understands the care of silver and the duties belonging to his position; has the best of City references. Address M. C., No. 129 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS waiter; speaks English; is thoroughly accustomed to the above duties; can give the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter; thoroughly competent in his duties; best City reference. Call or address for two days H. F., No. 868 Broadway, china store.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored young man as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; highest City reference. Apply at No. 19 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD City references, in a private family. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 136 West 27th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FILLE DESIRE SE PLACER pour lady's maid; les meilleurs recommandations. S'adresser au 17me rue Ouest, No. 116.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. H. J. Montague having recovered from his late severe accident, the first representation of Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be produced on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
Oct. 21.
The overture, incidental choruses, and music composed expressly for this play by Mr. Robert Stoepel, and rearranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
New scenery by Messrs. Morris, Clare, and Isherwood.
Correct and appropriate costumes by Messrs. Flannery & Benschoten.
Furniture and appointments by Mr. F. Dorrington.
The CAST will be distributed as follows:
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis De Champcey....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Dr. Desmarets, of the French Army.Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Louise Van Burger, formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house..........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
THE DRAMA.
Manuel, steward to M. Laroque...Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Dr. Desmarets...........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
M. De Bevannes, a man of the world.....Mr. J. B. POLK
Gaspar Laroque, an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer.....Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Alain, a confidential domestic.....Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
M. Nouret, a Notary..........Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Yvonnet, a Breton shepherd..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Henri..........Mr. J. PECK
Louis..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
Francois..........Mr. G. ATKINS
Marguerite, daughter, to Mme. Laroque..........Miss ADA DYAS
(her first appearance at this theatre.)
Mme. Laroque, daughter-in-law to Gaspar..........Mme. PONISI
Mme. Aubrey, a relative of the Laroque family..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mlle. Helouin, a governess..........Miss IONE BURKE
Christine, a Breton peasant-girl.Miss MABEL LEONARD
Guests, Servants, Peasantry, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Prologue.—Paris. Manuel's apartment in his own chateau. Poverty, fidelity, and friendship.
Act I.—Brittany. Parlor and terrace, with view of the park, at the Chateau Laroque. The arrival. The first day and its events.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
Act II.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance. Temptations, trials, and resolutions.
Act III.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfin, by moonlight. Love and honor.
Act IV.—Scene 1.—Drawing-room in the Chateau Laroque. Scene 2.—Apartment in the Chateau. The sacrifice.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
Act V.—Saloon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau. The last trial and its results. Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Second week and continued success of the
WARM SPRING INDIANS,
KIT CARSON,
BROKEN SWORD.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, AMERican, occupying a first-class house, vicinity of 5th av. and 74th st., would let, with full or partial board, the entire second floor; there will be no other boarders; a full equivalent expected, and the strictest references. Address Box No. 2,672 Post Office.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—A LADY OCCUpying her own house, will let with board, desirable sunny rooms to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home. Address BOARD, Box No. 5,651, New-York Post Office.

NICELY-FURNISHED NEWLY-CARPETED rooms at No. 92 Clinton place.—An apartment on second story, with bedroom attached; will be furnished to suit the parties; house in splendid condition; good references required.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

A FAMILY OF REFINEMENT WILL LET their second floor entire to a party of gentlemen, or a family, with or without board, or private table; house and location are first-class; references exchanged. For particulars call at No. 170 West 23d st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 684 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts.—A lady desires to let, with or without board, a few charming rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen only; family consists of self, son, and daughter; the rooms are beautiful, in perfect order.

NO. 41 WEST 30TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONsisting of four handsome rooms; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; also one front room, third floor. References exchanged.

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NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; also one square room.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH an extension, on second floor, bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals; reference required. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PLACE.
A variety of apartments, single and en suite, to let to first-class parties, with board; house facing the park, with privilege of same.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience and board of the first character, for parties who desire a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, with piano, private bath, and drying-room attached; with or without private table; terms moderate; small family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH FIRST-class Board, handsome second-story Room; also two other pleasant Rooms; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway.—Rooms and suites to let with and without board; all localities and prices. Particulars, prices and services without charge.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board, near Windsor Hotel; every attention paid to permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Magnificently-furnished apartments, en suite and single; table and appointments first class; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR FINE ROOMS, with good board, for families or single persons, at No. 158 Bleecker st., near Broadway. Two lines of cars pass the house.

FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED third story, splendid order, low rent, to satisfactory party, (cars pass.) Apply at No. 503 West 23d st., adjacent to London Terrace.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without private table; appointments first-class; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of apartments, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table. References given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, with or without board,
at No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen without board; references. Apply at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 17 WAVERLY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms for families and single gentlemen, with excellent board, at moderate rates.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; carpets, furniture, bedding, &c., all new; terms moderate.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOOR, ON 5th av., near 33d st., four light rooms, with private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board, in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.
Suite of rooms to let with board; one room for a single gentleman.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen, without board, at No. 18 East 47th st., (Windsor Hotel block;) breakfast if desired.

NO. 23 WEST 21ST ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor together or separately; private table if required.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MLLE. ALBANI
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
The free list entirely suspended.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) Oct. 21, eleventh subscription night, and first appearance in America of
**Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.**
In presenting the name of the youngest and most illustrious of American prime donne, Mlle. EMMA ALBANI, Mr. Strakosch desires to congratulate the patrons of the opera upon the opportunity now accorded of bestowing their generous approbation upon an American artiste who has, in the first opera-houses of the world—in Florence, Paris, St. Petersburg, and London—successfully disputed the supremacy with the greatest living lyric tragediennes, and who, notwithstanding her youth, has already enriched herself with the combined répertoires of her renowned sisters in art, PAULINE LUCCA, CHRISTINE NILSSON, and ADELINA PATTI.
Confident that his efforts to render the season of 1874-75, if possible, more brilliant than the memorable one of last year will continue to elicit the same liberal encouragement that the patrons of the opera have heretofore accorded to him, the Director has not hesitated to assume the extraordinary expenses involved by this engagement, in order that New-York may enjoy the advantage of Mlle. ALBANI'S talents.
THIS EVENING,
Bellini's opera, in three acts,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........as..........Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI..........as..........Elvino
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Count Rudolpho
Mmes. COONEY and WIEGAND, Signor MARINI, and Signor CAPRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor E. MUZIO
THURSDAY, Oct. 22, Brooklyn Academy, RUY BLAS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 23, second appearance of
Mlle. ALBANI,
in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, fourth grand matinée, RUY BLAS.
MONDAY, Oct. 26, Mlle. HEILBRON'S first appearance in IL TROVATORE.
Boxes and seats secured for any of the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
**MOORCROFT.**
AN IMMENSE HIT!!!
RINGING LAUGHTER IN EVERY SCENE.
**ELECTRICAL APPLAUSE**
AT EVERY POINT.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS of the NEW AMERICAN DRAMA by the author of SARATOGA!
MOORCROFT; Or, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
Cyril Moorcroft and Alfred Lavergne } .....Mr. D. H. Harkins
Russell Moorcroft..........Mr. Louis James
Harrington Gawtry...Mr. George Clarke
Ruckert..........Mr. James Lewis
Pete, afterward Pierre } ..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Mr. Peters..........Mr. W. Davidge
John Moorcroft..........Mr. Ringgold
Dennis..........Mr. Owen Fawcett
The present Mrs. Peters...Mr. Sol Russel
Belle Van Rensellaer,..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Katherine Mordaunt..........Annie Graham
Virginia St. John..........Sara Jewett
Marie..........Emily Rigl
Joanna..........Nina Varian
MOORCROFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.
**IN REHEARSAL for early and costly revival, A NEW ARRANGEMENT of the famous comedy entitled THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, which will be given with unique scenic effects, elaborate costumes, and a remarkable cast.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE,**
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

PARK THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF
JOHN T. RAYMOND.......as......Col. Mulberry Sellers
in
MARK TWAIN'S AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE THEATRICAL TOPIC,
THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, OCT. 22, AT 8 P. M.
**BAYARD TAYLOR,**
WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECTURE ON
ANCIENT EGYPT.
Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway, and at the hotels.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
On and after TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., season tickets and reserved seats for six concerts and eighteen rehearsals, will be sold at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros'., No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the office of the Secretary, No. 302 5th st.
The boxes will be sold at the Academy on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th st. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
Reconstruction of the
DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST.
Betty Remnelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.,
"MARRIED LIFE UP-TOWN,"
AND AN ENTIRE NEW BILL THIS WEEK.
Matinée Saturday, at 2 P. M. Reserved Seats $1.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
KALIEDAGYNAI;
Or, Mysteries of Ancient Mythology.
THE CAN-CAN AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

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BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants one or two pleasant rooms, with board, above 20th st.; price not more than $20 a week; references must be unexceptionable; a cultivated and religious private family preferred. Address by letter Room No. 31, Bible House, Astor place.

BOARD WANTED FROM NOV. 1, IN PRIVATE family, genteel locality, for three adults, a lad aged twelve, and infant; two rooms connecting. Address, with price per month, HALLETT, Post Office Box No. 4,175 New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS IMMEDIATELY, A room, fire, and board; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, CALIFORNIA, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between GUSTAV DANIEL and FREDERICK STALL KNECHT as advertising agents, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Each of them will hereafter transact business as heretofore, but on his individual account, at their office, No. 85 Nassau st.
GUSTAV DANIEL,
F. STALL KNECHT.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.
Friday evening receptions. Send for a circular.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S
Select classes in dancing. No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASSIST with the washing and ironing; must be able to cook beef, poultry, &c., bake bread, biscuits, pies, puddings, &c.; must be neat, honest, and obliging, and furnish good references. Call at No. 20 West 53d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—LADY'S MAID AND DRESS-MAKER; two servants; lady's maid must be a thorough hairdresser; dress-maker must cut and fit thoroughly; both must be well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av., this day, where employer can be seen.

WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND JOBBING trade, a young man who is familiar with hosiery and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating terms and reference.

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
**FIFTH AND LAST WEEK**
Of Octave Feuillet's and G. F. Rowe's wonderful play
THE
**SPHINX.**
Notwithstanding the
**IMMENSE AUDIENCES**
nightly attracted to witness the performance of this MARVELOUS PLAY,
the management are now compelled to withdraw it, in order to fulfill a design long since formed for the revival of a STANDARD ENGLISH PLAY before the close of Miss Clara Morris' present engagement. They have, therefore, placed in rehearsal and will produce with an immensely-powerful cast, and with all the sumptuous elegance for which this theatre is distinguished, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of
**THE HUNCHBACK.**
Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, (her first appearance as Julia,) Miss KATE CLAXTON, (her first appearance as Helen, and first appearance this season,) Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., (his first appearance this season,) Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, Mr. STUART ROBSON, (his first appearance this season,) Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. Mr. H. IRVING, JOHN MATHEWS, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, LAST MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.
Box-sheet for HUNCHBACK nights now open.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MISS CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
FAREWELL APPEARANCES ON THE DRAMATIC STAGE
of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
The Grand Tragedy of
HENRY VIII.
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as QUEEN KATHARINE, with the support of the distinguished Scholar, Author, and Actor,
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
(who will appear as "Cardinal Wolsey") and a complete Shakespearean organization.
**In preparation for early production, MACBETH, and GUY MANNERING, when will be afforded the additional aid of a magnificent CHORUS OF OVER 100 MIXED VOICES. MACBETH will be given on NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.
**Seats can always be secured in advance.

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STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
Second Opera Night in Brooklyn, THURSDAY, Oct. 22.
First production in Brooklyn of Marchetti's new opera,
RUY BLAS,
with new scenery from the Academy and the original magnificent cast, including
Signora POTENTINI, Miss CARY, Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI, HALL, LOTTI.
Musical Director..........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Gallery, $1. For sale at Brooklyn Academy and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA, Lessees and Managers.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
the eminent English artiste,
MISS NEILSON.
MISS NEILSON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 21,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE..........Miss NEILSON
HERO..........Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR
BENEDICK..........Mr. J. H. BARNES
DON PEDRO..........Mr. G. B. WALDRON
DOGBERRY..........Mr. VINING BOWERS
New Scenery by Calvo & Bro.; an incidental
CHARACTER DANCE
in act second; the play produced under the direction of Mr. D. W. WALLER.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 22, 23 and 24,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET..........Miss NEILSON
ROMEO..........Mr. J. H. BARNES
NOV. 2—SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
**Frederic Maccabe,**
in his original entertainment,
"BEGONE DULL CARE."
The daily and weekly press of New-York, have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

MACCABE—THE HUMORIST, IN HIS DUAL PERsonation of the
WANDERING MINSTRELS.
The greatest hit in character-acting known to the stage, received nightly with enthusiastic approbation, and will be presented at every performance during the present week at STEINWAY HALL.

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TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
PROF. O'REARDON'S TUMBLERONICON. | The Great Cyclorama. MIDNIGHT STORM over PARIS. New attractions in the LECTORIUM. | MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

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VAUDEVILLE | VARIETIES OF IMMENSE BILL. | AMERICA.
GENEVIEVE
GUS WILLIAMS, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Bath of the Innocents, Deardons, Velocipedists; Billons, Ballet, and 100 artists in song, dance, and farce.
The crème de la crème of specialty, novelty, and variety.
Every EVENING at 7:45, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

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THIS
Evening at 8: LUCILLE WESTERN. EAST LYNNE. | Afternoon at 2: JENNIE MORTON in MAB.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
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PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and au fait of the latest European compositions. should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 169 *Times* Office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

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THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF SINGing, piano, and harp; residence, No. 63 West 35th st. Erard Harp and Alexandre Organ for sale. Lessons given in Brooklyn and Yonkers.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING piano-forte, in good order. Address Box No. 4,253 Post Office.

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

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### THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The special meeting of the Bar Association to consider the report of the committee of five to whom was referred the resolution offered at a previous meeting by Mr. Dorman B. Eatod in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, was held last night at the rooms of the Association in Twenty-seventh street, Gen. Charles W. Sanford presiding. In the absence of the Secretary Mr. Hamilton Odell was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Henry Nicoll, Chairman of the committee of five, submitted the following report:

*To the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York:*

Your committee to whom was referred a proposed resolution for the appointment of a committee to use the name and influence of the association in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments to be voted on at the next State election have considered the subject referred to them. The constitutional amendments in question relate to, first, the exercise of the elective franchise; second, the organization and powers of the Legislature and the compensation of its members; third, the term of office, powers, and compensation of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; fourth, the canals, public contracts, and sinking funds; fifth, savings institutions and the loan or gift of public moneys to corporations or for private purposes; sixth, the change of official salaries during a term of office; seventh, bribery of and in public officers. Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon details or phraseology of the amendments or upon the merits of their various provisions, they are entitled to the careful attention of every citizen. And they should not be and are not presented to the people as partisan measures, upon which existing political parties are divided. Inasmuch, however, as they concern the general political economy of the State they not differ in character from legislation for the general welfare, except in that they are proposed as part of the fundamental law. The members of this society are in duty bound, as citizens, to examine the amendments and to act upon them as judgment and conscience may dictate. But the society, as an organization, does not absorb or assume to reach all the duties of citizenship of its members. Its jurisdiction, as defined by the charter, is "to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." And this definition appears to limit the organization to strictly professional boundaries. There are evident objections to the use of the organization for purposes outside its field of action, among which may be suggested that each member has the right to regard the organization as confined to that field, leaving his own individual action correspondingly free, and that all the energies of the society are and will be needed for the futherance of its special aims, and that any diversion of them for one purpose would be a precedent for other calls upon the society for other purposes to the prejudice of its efficiency in its own special provision.

Your committee are unanimously of opinion and respectfully report that however desirable many of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution may be, official action by this association relative to them is not within the design of its incorporation, and is not advisable.

HENRY NICOLLS,
C. A. HAND,
JOSEPH C. JACKSON,
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1874.

Mr. Robert Sewall addressed the association upon the report of the committee, saying that he had always approved any interference by the association in any matter of a political nature, and at first glance at the proposed action he was disposed to take the view arrived at by the report just submitted. But a careful review of the question had led him to regard it in a different light. If we at times sent committees to Albany to recommend changes in the code of laws, it was proper to advocate the adoption of amendments of the character proposed, to the Constitution. The amendments were needed, and would be advantageous to the community, as every one present would admit. Why, then, should we hesitate to throw our influence in their favor? He hoped the report of the committee would not be adopted. Mr. George H. Yeaman favored the adoption of the report. The Bar Association should make the line of demarkation distinct between questions of political economy and those relating to the administration of justice. In matters relating to the courts, to litigants, witnesses, &c., the association was justified in an expression of opinion and the exercise of its influence with the Legislature. It was not justified in such action, however, in a matter which, though constitutional, might be political instead of legal. As a citizen, he was in favor of the amendment, but would deprecate any official action by the association concurring in them.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton maintained that the association had a right, by its charter and previous conduct, to express an opinion on all subjects coming within the range of the Constitution of the State. Not only the laws relating to the Judiciary were to be discussed, but certain questions relating to political economy were to be pronounced upon. The proposed amendments were not of a partisan character. They had been proposed under a Democratic Governor, and confirmed by a Republican Senator. A vast majority of the people of the State were probably in favor of their adoption, yet they were in peril of defeat because of their non-partisan character. While the politicians, individually, were probably in favor of them they would not commit themselves and their party publicly to them. They were in want of leaders, and might fail on that account. If then they were not cared for by the politicians they should be cared for by the legal profession. The people looked to the lawyers as a class more competent to decide upon their merits than any other class in the State. In conclusion Mr. Eaton offered a series of resolutions embodying in effect the substance of his remarks, and suggesting that the association take official action as to the adption of the amendments. The resolutions were offered as a substitute for the report of the committee.

Mr. Nicoll, in a few words, defended the report of the committee, saying that he had worked in co-operation with the gentleman who had just taken his seat, in keeping the Association true to its legitimate purposes. Action concerning the proposed amendments would be a departure therefrom. He hoped the resolutions of Mr. Eaton would not prevail, and that the report of the committee would be adopted.

The vote was first taken on the passage of Mr. Eaton's resolutions and strongly negatived. The report of the committee was then as emphatically adopted.

Mr. Tracy then moved that the association deem it not advisable to take official action in relation to the proposed amendments. Carried.

The convention adjourned.

### AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

A man, who gave his name as John Wiggins, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with swindling. The story of the complainant, Mr. Edmund W. Bradshaw, showed that an old swindle has been revived. Mr. Bradshaw stated that he, with his partner, Mr. H. O. Brown, was engaged in the manufacture and wholesale sale of butter at Alton, Wayne County, N. Y. On the 6th inst. he received a note from "A. A. Greeley & Co." of Middletown, Conn., requesting him to ship fifteen tubs and one firkin of butter, value $330, to "Peter S. Clark & Co.," of New London, Conn. On the 10th inst., he shipped the butter as directed, and drew a check on "A. A. Greeley & Co." for the amount. The check was returned dishonored, the cashier of the bank saying that there was no such firm as "A. A. Greeley & Co." in Middletown. Mr. Bradshaw telegraphed to New-London, and found that there was no such firm as "Peter S. Clark & Co." in New-London. Soon after Mr. Bradshaw received a telegram from Mr. C. Prentice, the New-London Agent of the Norwich Steam-ship Line, stating that the butter shipped had been received by a man giving the name of J. B. Snow, and at once re-shipped to S. Sherman & Co., Commission Produce Merchants, of No. 342 Greenwich street. Mr. Bradshaw came to this City and procured the services of Detective Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, who went to the store of Sherman & Co., and found the place in charge of C. H. Coffin, a clerk, residing at No. 214 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Coffin stated that he had sold five tubs of the butter, and a firkin for $83, and paid the money to Wiggins, who had shipped the butter to him. Wiggins then removed the remainder of the butter on a cart. Detective Stevens then proceeded to search for Wiggins, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in arresting him.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

The election for officers and committees of the Gold Exchange resulted as follows:

*President*—James B. Colgate.
*First Vice President*—E. T. Bragaw.
*Second Vice President*—W. J. Hutchinson.
*Treasurer*—R. L. Edwards.
*Secretary*—William P. Wescott.
*Executive Committee*—C. O. Morris, J. N. Ewell, H. R. Moore, Townsend Cox, J. F. Underhill, George H. Kennedy, William Fitch, James Curphey, C. E. Newbold.
*Finance Committee*—E. S. Ballin, James Seligman, George D. Arthur, W. Harman Brown, L. C. Meyer.
*Arbitration Committee*—George H. Fanshaw, James H. Cross, J. H. Tucker, W. H. Jamison, C. Knoblauch.
*Committee on Admissions*—W. B. Sancton, N. Dessau, C. W. Keep, H. Bird, H. C. Fuller, T. C. Buck, A. V. Richards, A. V. Castellanos, C. Garlichs.

A meeting of second mortgage bondholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomfield and Western Railroad, was held yesterday at the office of Thomas Denny & Co., No. 39 Wall street. Messrs. Thomas Denny, Jr., J. P. Adriance, and Josiah B. Blossom, were appointed a Committee of Conference to confer with similarly authorized committees of the holders of the other mortgages with a view to an amicable reorganization of the road. Owners and representatives of about two-thirds of the second mortgage bonds were present.

The firm of E. E. Morgan's Sons have issued the following card in reference to the reported failure of the San Francisco House:

We have no confirmation of the report of the failure of the San Francisco House, and do not believe it, as our latest telegraphic news of 17th does not allude to the possibility. The firm here is perfectly solvent.
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

A San Francisco dispatch, dated yesterday, from the Associated Press, says it is "estimated that the liabilities of E. E. Morgan's Sons is over $350,000. It is stated that the grangers of California and Oregon are not sufferers by the failure, although there are ugly reports to the contrary."

### THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Some time ago a committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education was appointed to localize the provisions of the Compulsory Education law, and report rules to govern the board in its enforcement. The committee reported at a special meeting of the board held last evening. In the report, which was unanimously adopted, the Truant Home is designated as the place for the youthful offenders against the law. The Committee on Attendance was directed to procure the approval of a Judge of the Supreme Court, in order to give the rules binding effect, and also to report a detailed plan for enforcing them. The Finance and Law Committees were appointed a joint committee to attend to the financial details.

### RETURN OF STILL ANOTHER "RING" FUGITIVE.

Ex-Court-house Commissioner John J. Walsh, following the example of his associates Norton and Coman, appeared in the City yesterday and was smuggled into the District Attorney's office to surrender himself and give bail. The case of Walsh is precisely similar to that of Coman and Norton, six indictments having been found against him for conspiring to defraud the City by auditing bills, knowing them to be fraudulent. After the indictments had been found Walsh, as well as Norton and Coman, fled the City and has since been absent. The charges set forth in the indictments have already been published in THE TIMES. The aggregate bail was fixed in the District Attorney's office at $2,500, which was promptly furnished, and Walsh returned to his former haunts.

### FAREWELL BENEFIT TO WILLIAM COOK.

GREAT GATHERING OF BILLIARD PLAYERS IN TAMMANY HALL—PRESENTATION TO THE BENEFICIARE.

The farewell benefit tendered Mr. William Cook, the English champion billiard-player, by the billiard-players of the City, previous to his departure for England, took place at Tammany Hall last night, and evinced, in a remarkable degree, the high estimation in which Mr. Cook is held by the sporting men of the City. Among the billiardists present were Mme. and Mr. Albert Garnier, Cyrille and Joseph Dion, Adolphe P. Rudolphe, Francois Ubassy, Maurice Vignaux, Maurice Daly, Capt. John T. Reeve, Chris. O'Connor, Tim Flynn, Peter Marrin, John P. Gleason, and many others. On the entrance of Mr. Cook into the hall he was greeted with hearty and continued applause. Mr. Chris. O'Connor then announced the first game between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion, 100 points up, French. Mr. J. Gavitt acted as marker. The table used was one of Griffith's, with Delancey's wire cushions. The game was won by Garnier, the following being the score made:

M. Garnier—2, 9, 15, 5, 39, 8, 1, 20. Massés 8; average, 11½.
J. Dion—0, 4, 2, 1, 8, 2, 12. Average, 4.

The next game was between Messrs. Francois Ubassy and the new French player, M. Maurice Vignand, who won by the following score:

*M. Vignand*—0, 8, 39, 0, 54. Massés, 7; average, 20.
*F. Ubassy*—3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 4. Average, 3½.

On the conclusion of this game, in which M. Vignand displayed his wonderful skill at massé shots, M. Rudolphe entered the hall and was cheered by the audience. A game of 100 points up was at once begun between him and Maurice Daly. M. Rudolphe won, making the following score:

*A. P. Rudolphe*—6, 2, 0, 11, 57, 0, 6, 16. Massés, 1; average, 15 1-9.
*Maurice Daly*—0, 1, 5, 1, 25, 3, 0, 0. Massés, 1; average, 5.

A four-handed game of French, 200 points up, was then played, Messrs. Vignaux and Cook being partners against Messrs. Ubassy and Joe Dion. The game was won by Messrs. Vignaux and Cook, M. Vignaux making the greatest run of the evening. The following is the score:

*M. Vignaux*—0, 6, 0, 34, 15, 1, 0, 22, 64. Massés, 12.
*W. Cook*—13, 0, 6, 6, 13, 0, 7, 8, 0.
*F. Ubassy*—0, 6, 0, 9, 46, 9, 1, 1. Massés, 2.
*J. Dion*—5, 1, 0, 17, 0, 0, 7, 2. Massés, 2.

At the close of the game, Gavitt advanced to the table, bearing a beautifully engrossed and framed address and a set of billiard balls. He called Mr. Cook forward and said: "The most pleasing task of the evening now devolves upon me. During your stay in this country, Mr. Cook, you have earned the respect and esteem of our billiard-players by your gentlemanly conduct. Although not wholly a victor, we remember that you have never been defeated at your own game, and that you were not beaten at it in this country. The champion billiard-players of this City have had engrossed this complimentary address, setting forth their regard for you, and it is now my province to present you with it. It is signed by Messrs. A. P. Rudolphe, Albert Garnier, F. Ubassy, Maurice Vignaux, Cyrille and Joseph Dion, and Maurice Daly. I am also requested by M. Rudolphe to present you with this set of balls used in your match with him. These slight tributes you will keep as mementoes of your visit here, and be assured once more that when you are once more in England warm and friendly hearts are beating in unison with you here."

Mr. Cook, who was very much affected, said that his visit had been a pleasant one. He had found the American billiard-players gentlemen, and the American public generous and kind. On his return to England he would exhibit the presents he had received in order to show what America is, and if any American player came to England, he would insure him as hearty a welcome and as kind treatment as he had received." Three rounds of applause followed Mr. Cook's brief address, and Messrs. Garnier and Rudolph gave an exhibition of fancy shots. The benefit realized about $1,500. Mr. Cook sails for England in the Russia to-day, and will be escorted down the bay by the leading professional billiardists.

### THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS—INITIATORY SERVICES.

The initiatory services in connection with the annual meeting of the General Association of the Congregational ministers and churches of the State of New-York, were held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

After the devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Brooklyn, preached from Isaiah xxxiii. 14—"Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?" These words, he said, were cited as a description of hell, but this was a great mistake. They in reality embodied a description of God, His nature, character, and administration. This was proved in the very verse that immediately follows: "He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly, shall dwell on high." Men had always regarded fire as the most spiritual of the elements, and to this day the Parsees bow down before the sacred fire, which is never allowed to go out. Fire stood pre-eminent among all the known sources of purification, energy, and power. It was in this light that frequent use was made of it by the ancient prophets, and particularly in the book of Revelations, in which we were told of the fiery surroundings of the Heavenly throne. The text then presented God in his wrath, love, and power, and the righteous man could well apply it to his joyful praise of his Creator.

The services were brought to a close with the singing of the first and second stanzas of the 339th hymn, and the pronouncing of the benediction.

To-day's session of the association will open at 9 A. M. After half an hour of prayer, the report of the delegates to the National Convention will be heard, and in the afternoon the various benevolent organizations connected with the association will be represented. The anniversary of the New-York State Home Missionary Society will take place at 7:30 in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Budington and Taylor, and Rev. Messrs. Hepworth, Clapp and others.

### YESTERDAY'S CASUALTIES.

Yesterday afternoon, while David Scott, aged twenty-one, a native of Scotland, was standing in front of his residence, No. 155 Worth street, he was assaulted by two strangers. During the struggle, Scott was thrown with great violence against the iron fence in front of the house, and received a serious wound in the abdomen. Scott was taken to Park Hospital for treatment, and his assailants succeeded in making their escape.....James Gaffney, aged thirteen, of No. 589 Grand street, had three fingers of his right hand cut off while engaged in unloading a spar, yesterday.....Simon Mack, a sailor, twenty-six years of age, while intoxicated, fell through the roof of a shed in the rear of No. 65 New-Chambers street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.....Andrew Brady, aged ten, of No. 454 West Sixteenth street, was run over by a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad at Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, last evening, and had his right arm broken and his right foot badly crushed.....Michael Dunnigan, aged twenty-seven, lamp-trimmer on the steam-ship City of Tokio, at Pier No. 42 North River, fell into the hold of the steam-ship, last evening, and was severely injured.....Isaac Charles, aged fifteen, residing at No. 86 Third street, jumped off car No. 39, of the Second avenue railroad, at Eleventh street and Second avenue, last evening, while the car was in motion, and was run over, sustaining a fracture of the left leg.

### A CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Some lads last evening built a fire in Madison street, Hoboken. A little daughter of John Gurtheart, a child nine years of age, was playing around the fire, when the flames communicated to her clothing. She ran to her home, and her father undertook to extinguish the flames. Before he succeeded the child had been terribly burned. Her injuries are pronounced fatal.

### AN ABSENT-MINDED CAPITALIST.

A wealthy man in the country, who employs one of the Boston City banks to make collections, &c., is somewhat liable to absent-mindedness. A note payable to his order was returned to him for indorsement. He wrote a long apology promising to do better, and promptly forwarded the note carefully inclosed in his letter. His inclosure was duly received, but, on looking for the required indorsement, it was found that it was again omitted. The Cashier again returned the document, saying "The apology is all right and long enough to cover both failures; please sign and return without further comment."

# POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 21, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

### MARRIAGE OF LIEUT. GRANT.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Lieut. Frederick Grant and Miss Ida Maria Honore were joined in matrimony, at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Honore, on Vincennes avenue. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Ex-Secretary Borie and wife, Gen. Babcock, Secretary Belknap and wife, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Beveridge and wife, Senator Logan, Vice President Wilson, Gen. Ord, and Gen. Custer and wife. The bridal party started this evening for St. Louis. President Grant and party will leave the city to-morrow morning, by the Michigan Southern Railroad, via Cleveland and Pittsburg, for Washington.

The bridesmaids were Miss Hall, daughter of Winchester Hall, of Norwood, and cousin of the bride; Miss Dunlevy, daughter of Judge Dunlevy, of Chicago; Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Gen. J. H. Rucker, United States Army, and Miss Houston, of Louisville. Their dresses were *en train*, with feather trimmings, and they wore lilac and pink ostrich-tips in their hair.

The groomsmen were U. S. Grant, Jr.; Gen. George Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; Lieut. Larned, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and Adrienne Honore, brother of the bride. Those belonging to the army wore the full uniform, while civilians were attired in the conventional black coat and white vest.

At 3 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor where the ceremony was to take place in the following order: U. S. Grant, Jr., and Miss M. T. Hall, Mr. A. C. Honore and Miss L. Houston, Lieut. C. W. Larned and Miss Irene Rucker, Gen. George Forsyth and Miss C. Dunlevy. After them came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a white satin dress, cut en train, with low-cut corsage, trimmed with tulle. The bridal veil, which reached to the floor, was of white satin tulle. Her hair was dressed in a simple coif and chatelaine braids behind. The groom was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel in the United States Army. The party walked slowly down the parlor until the west end of the room was reached. At this point there is an alcove in the room, and in this the bridal party stood. The windows of the room were draped with lace curtains, trimmed with blue, excepting the one on the right of the bridal party, which was covered by a buff-colored curtain, through which a subdued light came which brought out in strong relief the white costumes of the bridesmaids in contrast with the maroon-colored walls of the alcove. As the party reached the alcove they fronted toward the guests, while the attendant bridesmaids and groomsmen stood on either side. Rev. Isaac Errett, Pastor of the Christian Church, of which the bride's family are members, then repeated the marriage ceremony of that church, which is exceedingly brief and simple. The guests and bridal party then proceeded to the dining-room, which is a spacious apartment, and was elaborately decorated. An elegant collation, provided by a noted caterer of the city, was partaken of. The floral decorations, arranged with excellent taste, were as follows: The centre piece was of natural flowers, and four feet in height, placed on a silver flower centre-piece with gilded arms and pendent chains, and was in the shape of a half-globe. It stood exactly in the centre of the table, and was composed of camellias, tuberoses, white carnations, white and red beauvardias, smilax, and several other varieties of flowers. On one side-table stood a large tart cake, surmounted by a shield and two flags, inscribed with the date of the marriage and with the monogram of the wedded pair. After the wedding there was a reception, which lasted from 4 until 6 o'clock.

The bridal party left at 9 o'clock this evening by the Alton and St. Louis Railroad for St. Louis, where they will remain for three days, and then proceed to Washington and New-York.

### LOUISIANA.

THE RUMORED WHOLESALE ARRESTS BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES—WHAT KELLOGG AND PACKARD HAVE TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Great apprehensions and serious alarm were terms used by Conservative politicians here yesterday, as indicating the present condition of the people of the entire State. From Shreveport came reports of fears for the safety of women and children, of an approaching reign of terror, &c.; and from Bayou Sara and St. Martinsville similar advices have been received.

With a view of obtaining information on the subject of the wholesale arrests which it was charged the Federal officers were about making, and which had produced the effect stated above on the minds of the Conservatives, the agent of the Associated Press called on Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Packard to-day, and telegraphed elsewhere, with the results given below:

Gov. Kellogg stated that he had heard but little of these matters; that he could give no information on the subject of the arrests, but thought they had been greatly exaggerated. The Governor expressed his desire for a peaceful and fair election, and is exerting himself to that end.

Regarding the wholesale arrests, Marshal Packard stated that affidavits had been made against some thirty persons charged with participation in the Coushatta outrages, but he had not heard that any arrests had been made. When arrested these parties will be brought before the United States Commissioner for preliminary examination, and cannot be removed from the parish unless sent before the United States Court.

There are indictments against seventy-five or a hundred persons in Grant Parish on account of participating in the Colfax massacre, but the Deputy Marshals are instructed not to take any one out of the parishes until after the election. The Marshal thinks that a few rascals may be frightened away, but no honest citizens will be molested, nor have they anything to fear.

The following response was received from Shreveport: "No arrests have been made as yet, and reports are conflicting as to whether or not warrants have been issued."

Several gentlemen were said to have had interviews with the United States Commissioner yesterday, and were given to understand that affidavits had been made against seventy citizens of this place, charging them with violation of the Enforcement acts. This the Commissioner denies. A meeting held by the citizens of Shreveport adopted resolutions not to employ Republicans, nor advance supplies to those who did. The signing of this resolution was the offence the committed."

The following was received to-night:

BAYOU SARA, Oct. 10.

The statements concerning the Jackson affair, published in yesterday's papers, are incorrect. Judge Kilbourne, Senator Weber, Breaux, Law, and others were peaceably conversing in Law's office, when the house they were in was fired into by P. C. Butler, a friend of Gavi, who also shot at a peaceable assemblage of whites and blacks, and compelled the band in attendance to disperse.

"(Signed,) O. J. REYNOLDS."

Outrage reports from either side seem to be greatly exaggerated.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday to consider a communication from the Conservatives for reopening the conference for the purpose of electing an umpire of the Advisory Board in the place of Mr. Bonzano, who resigned, and adopted a preamble and resolutions stating that the Republicans had faithfully carried out the provisions of the compact, while their opponents had failed so to do, or had evaded the requirements of the first article of the agreement, and refusing to reopen the conference unless the Conservatives gave guarantees of good faith regarding the first article; and requiring that some line of action be agreed upon compelling an adherence thereto.

In response to the above the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That the Conservative members of the Conference Committee, are hereby authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy caused by M. F. Bonzano's resignation, and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

(Signed,) ALBERT VOORHIES,
President of the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee.

The Conference Committee met this evening, and finally adjourned, without accomplishing anything. The Republicans submitted the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Additional article of agreement, to constitute part of the agreement heretofore entered into between the Committee of Conference of the Democratic and Conservatives Parties and the Republican Party. "Third, the powers of the Advisory Board are hereby extended to the adoption of such measures as may be agreed upon by said Board, as calculated to enforce a strict and fair adherence to the provisions of the first article of this agreement to the extent of calling upon the Constitutional authorities of the United States, both civil and military, and of the State, through Gov. Kellogg, to use such power and force as may be required, and both parties pledge themselves to adhere to and comply with the requisites and dispositions of said Advisory Board in regard to the maintaining of peace and order throughout the State, and the ensuring of a fair registration and election free from intimidation either direct or indirect.

(Signed,) A. A. ATOCHA,
Chairman Republican Committee on Conference.

The following is a counter-proposition:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

In answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican members of the Conference Committee, the Democratic and Conservative members of the Conference Committee submit, as a counter-proposition, that they cannot inquire into the alleged violation of agreement by the Conservatives, or recognize the right of Republicans to make such charges until the Republican members of the Conference Committee establish as a fact that the agreement has been complied with on their part, by having qualified, as agreed upon, two Conservative members of the returning board and an umpire in the Advisory Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Bonzano.

We submit this counter-proposition with the emphatic statement that the Conservatives have, up to the present time, strictly complied with the requirements of the original contract.

Signed, D. F. KENNER,
Chairman of the Conference Committee for the Conservative Party.

ANSWER TO COUNTER-PROPOSITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—In answer to the counter-proposition submitted by the Democratic and Conservative Conference Committee, in answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican Conference Committee, embodying a third article to be made part of the original agreement entered into by said Committee of Conference, said third article being for the enforcement of the first article. The Republican Committee of Conference respectfully submit that the counter proposition presented contemplates a violation of the instructions given by the Republican State Central Committee to their representatives, as embodied in the resolutions of that committee communicated to the State Central Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party, and acquiesced in by the latter committee in a resolution adopted and communicated to the Republican State Central Committee; consequently, the counter proposition operates as a cessation of any further deliberations by the Committee of Conference; for the Republican Committee of Conference cannot act outside of the expressed determination of both Central Committees.

(Signed) A. A. ATACHA.
Chairman Republican Committee of Conference.

THE REPLY TO THE ANSWER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

In answer to your reply to our counter-proposition, we have only to state that there is nothing in the resolution of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, which conflicts with the action taken by the the Conservative members of the Conference Committee, as appears by its obvious tenor:

*Resolved*, That the Conservative members of the Conference Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy of Mr. F. Bonzano, and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

(A correct copy.)

Signed, M. J. Buddenhoff, Secretary; D. F. Kenner, Chairman, of the Conference Committee for the Conservatives.

### SPAIN.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF CARLISTS—CARLISTS NEAR BILBAO.

LONDON, Oct. 21—5:30 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Times* from Spain say:

The negotiations for the surrender of the Carlist battalions commanded by Bernaolo and Gorodo have apparently failed.

The story of the rising against Don Carlos in the Basque provinces is false. It originated in the conduct of an eccentric member of a Carlist provincial deputation, who spoke disrespectfully of Don Carlos, and vehemently advocated peace. A proposal to shoot him caused great excitement among his friends, which is the only foundation for the reported revolt.

The Carlists on Sunday burned a manufactory and some houses within sight of the Republican lines before Bilbao. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE CENTRAL CARLIST ARMY.

HENDAYE, Oct. 20.—Gen. Roda has been appointed to the command of the Central Carlist Army in place of Don Alphonso.

### GERMANY.

THE PROPOSED ASSEMBLY FOR ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Representative Assembly proposed for Alsace and Lorraine will at first possess only a deliberative character.

Its functions will be to address the Imperial Government on all subjects of local legislation, and to examine the Budget for the Provinces.

POPULAR SYMPATHY WITH VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Special advices from Berlin represent that public sympathy for Count Von Arnim is increasing, on account of the harshness with which he is treated, and the rigor of the domiciliary searches.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION HAT.—Those who propose to bet hats on the result of the coming election should be particular in naming KNOX'S. That would furnish the winner with the handsomest hat obtainable, and the loser the gratification of doing his duty like a man. Buy your hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Greece, from London.*—Mrs. Hatchett and child, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Henry Cocks, Mrs. Charles, two children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell and two children, Charles F. Drew, W. McLellan, Mrs. F. Townsley and child, Miss Sarah Smith, Capt. Whitehead, Geo. Chipp, Mr. Eytinge, John Otten, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Flaig, Gen. George M. Love, S. J. Cooke, Mrs. H. S. Caleb, W. J. Caleb, Carl Muller, E. J. Sessel, C. O. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Glein, Hon. O. A. Hadley and wife, G. W. Jenkins, J. H. Cole, B. C. Marshall, Snider Pellegrin, J. G. Sands, S. F. Bliss, Miss L. H. Fletcher, John Neilson, Miss M. E. Neilson, Miss Tinkl, Miss A. Hodsdon.

*In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.*—B. Geverner, T. S. Daniels, O. L. Alexander, D. L. Cohen, Percival Cohen, W. H. Thompson, Mrs. W. L. Thompson and two children, Thomas Ward.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg.*—T. B. Casey, Mrs. T. B. Casey, Miss Lou Casey, S. H. Keller, Mrs. Eliza Fanner, Miss Annie Washington, Mrs. Jennie Dorsey, Henry Abegg, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton Reese, C. J. Schroder, Charles Schedler, Miss Louisa Unger, A. Gelpcke, William Lange, Mrs. Anna Heerlein, Mrs. B. Heidweyer and infant, Master R. Heidweyer, M. Kaufmann, George Mehlinger, Dr. S. E. Snively, Ernst Goldstein, Mrs. E. Goldstein, Albert Beer, Mrs. Sophie Deuchmann, F. Roeschel, William Krautlein, F. Baseman, Samuel Wernli, G. Brawand, Henry Siermann, Arnold Schwarzenbach, Aug. Kramer, William Schmidt, H. F. Friedrichsen, Miss Babetta Ketzner, Mrs. Ernest Tromme, Joseph Jonas.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:18 | Sun sets.....5:12 | Moon sets.. 1:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:49 | Gov. Island...4:38 | Hell Gate...6:00

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Minnesota, (Br.,) Quinn, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Herder, (Ger.,) Gen[illegible], Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Georgia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Comstock, Davidson, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Bridgewater, Cromwell, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheesebrough.

Barks Castelar, (Norw.,) Lund, Bristol, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gazelle, Duntze, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Thos H. Armstrong, Manrag, Galveston, C. Mauran; Lady Elizabeth, (Br.,) Cobbett, London, Arkell, Tuits & Co.

Brigs Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Aberastuy, Vera Cruz, Com. Warehouse Co.; Neva, (Br.,) Spuitzer, Bridgewater, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London Oct. 1, and Gravesend 3d, with mdse. and 173 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Oct. 14, lat. 44 50, lon. 50 07, rescued two seamen (James Austin and J. M. Roberts) who had been seven days in a small boat without provisions of any description, having drifted from the fishing schr. Marathon, of Gloucester, Mass., while fishing on the southern edge of the Banks.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, Oct. 11, and Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 17, lat. 28 51, lon. 79 34, passed brig Robert McK. Spearing, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Oct 17, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Chester, Fernandina Oct. 12, and Port Royal 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Henderson, Patras Sept. 8, Malta 10th, Denia 22d, Malaga 28th, and Gibraltar 29th, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Arr. steamer Lancaster, Mills, from Philadelphia, and the schr. Eliza J. Staples, Strout, from Jacksonville; brig Wm. Mason, Adams, from Pascagoula; schrs. Adelia Carson, Carson, from Philadelphia; S. P. Brown, Beebe, from Port Johnson; John Strong, Nickerson, from Port Johnson; J. C. Morris, Pendleton, from Port Johnson; Lily B. French, Parker, from Port Johnson.

Below, coming up, schrs. Martha N. Hall, Julia A. Brown, and Stephen Morris.

Cld. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, for Yarmouth, N. S.; William Lawrence, Kent, for Baltimore; brig Lizzie J. Bigelow, Pendrick, for Salem; schrs. Sarah Shubert, Hughes, for New-Smyrna, Fla.; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, for New-York; Cornelia, Craig, for New-York, via Rockport.

Sld. schrs. Atlas and William Lawrence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 20.—Passed in for Richmond, brig Flora, from New-York; S. S. Hawers and S. E. Symons, from Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct 20.—Passed up, tug Roanoke, from Laguayra; a ship, probably the Constantia, from New-York; schr. Benjamin Gartside, from Charleston.

Passed down, bark Jannetje, for Antwerp; schrs. George H. Squires, for Boston; Yankee Boy, for New-Bedford; Lizzie D. Small, for Danvers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; Sea Gull, from Charleston; Elizabeth and Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; schrs. Jessie L. Leach, from New-York; White Foam, from Providence.

Below, bark Gotland, from Rio; brig Bogota, from New-York.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; F. W. Brune, for New-York; John W. Garrett, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia; bark Ilmotar, for Belfast, Ireland; schrs. Sophie Godfrey, for Charleston; Lulu Snow, for Boston; J. W. Hine, for Stonington.

Bath—Passed down, Italian bark Nicole Drago, for Belfast; steamer Rattlesnake, for Boston; schrs. Annie May and E. W. Godfrey, for Boston; M. A. McGahan, for Portsmouth.

Arr. steamer Albemarle, from New-York; bark Union, Schr. Irvine, and other vessels of yesterday, passed up during the night.

Passed up this P. M., schrs. E. M. Buchler, from Gloucester; Cordelia, from New-York; Helen Sharp, from Providence; Florence Newel, from Newburyport; Lady Ellen, from Somerset; S. Sharp, from Boston; W. H. McCully, from Washington, N. C.; Mary E. Smith, from Salem, and Henry, from Providence.

Passed down this P. M., schrs. G. C. Knight, for Boston; M. H. Westcott, for Lynn; Joseph Maxfield, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; Ecquator, from Philadelphia; schrs. Grace Andrews, from Thomaston, Me.; Ella, from Nassau for New-York, with sails split; Goodwill, from the Bahamas.

Sld. steamer Mercedita, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Arr. at the Passes ship Reynard, from Boston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—Arr. barks Annie Mark, from Liverpool; Palermo and C. E. Jayne, from New-York; schr. Adeline Elwood, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Australian, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—Cld. steam-ships Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Hercules, for Portland; bark Samuele, Gibraltar, for orders; schrs. Rachel Seaman, for Boston; Babel H. Irons, for do.; E. T. Cottingham, for Quincy Point; Marta Roxana, for Portland.

Arr. steamer United, from Elizabeth City, N. C.; schrs. Rachel Seaman, from Boston; E. T. Cottingham, from do.; Maria Roxana, from do.; Babel H. Irons, from do.; Argo, from the James River; John N. Ely, from Wicomico River, Va.; Ellen Holgate, from Fall River; Lucy K. Coggswell, from Portland, and Mary Ella, from New-York.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 20.—Steamer Vicksburg, Rudolf, sld. for Fernandina yesterday at 3 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The British man-of-war Tenedos, from Panama and other Southern ports, is entering this harbor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, and Huntsville, from New-York. Wyoming, from Philadelphia; ship Beethoven, from South London; bark Elizabeth Dicks, from New-York.

Cld. ship Montibello, Kelly, for Liverpool; bark Nueva Buenaventura, Echevaria, for Buenos Ayres; schrs. Curtis, Tilton, for Philadelphia, Eclipse, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 19.—Arr. schr. T. J. Trafton, of Portsmouth, from Newburyport, for Philadelphia. She reports that she was in collision with an unknown schooner last night off Chatham and lost cutwater and billet head and had jibstays and bobstay carried away. The other schooner was at anchor, with no light set. The damage to the latter is unknown. Also arr. schrs. Ida Ella and Florence Mayo, New-York, for Boston; Valparaiso, Glencove, for do.; Palas, Saugerties, for do.; Julia Elizabeth, Port Johnson, for do.; D. H. Ingraham, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Elouise, South Amboy, for do.; Ravin, Mary E. Pearson, General Banks, Rock Hill, Edwin A. Stevens, and Dexter Clark, Port Johnson, for Salem; Cicero, do., for Bangor; Fannie Butler and Iona, New-York, for do.; H. G. Bird, Baltimore, for do.; Calvin, South Amboy, for Portland; Avetta, Baltimore, for Bath; Starlight, New-York, for Calais; Laura, Port Johnson, for Saco; Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Newport, for St. John via Portland; Howard Macomber, Boston, for New-York; Emma, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; John Shulu, for Newport, for orders.

Returned, schrs. S. S. Tyler, Enterprise, Maud, Webster, and Anna Barton.

WIND—W. N. W., strong; clear.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 20.—The hull of the Norwegian bark Laren, as she now lies wrecked at Anticosti, with masts, spars, rigging, &c., was sold by auction to Julien Bros., of Quebec, to-day.

PORT ROWAN, Canada, Oct. 20.—The schr. American, with 23,000 bushels of wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, ran ashore this morning on the south side of Long Point and is probably a total loss.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sld. for the United States, Fancook, John Swan, Pensacola, Edgar, and Schiller.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Braga, Preciosa, Chapman, Noah, Harold, and Grace E. Cann.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Admete, Augusta Else, Rose Brae, Sator, and Antonio Risso.

Arr. out on the 20th inst.: Titania, Ambrose, Chili, Michael, Capella, Orion, Vermont, A. and E. Lovit, and Antoinetta.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 20.—The White Star Line steam ship Republic, Capt. Gleadell, and the Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, both from New-York Oct. 10, for Liverpool, arr. here on Monday at midnight.

MOVILLE, Oct. 20.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Oct. 10, for Glasgow, reached here to-day.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Have received from their Factory,
PLACE CONARIN, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,

a full line of their new Watches for ladies. The movements are of the same system as their standard Watch, the result of experience, care, and successive experiments; they are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold, and position; are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any before made for ladies' use, and guaranteed as timekeepers equal to the Standard Watch for gentlemen.

They are of all desirable sizes and styles of casing—some with ornamentation not before offered in this market.

Chains, Chatelaines, and Leontines, &c., to match.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
BUSINESS SUITS
FOR
GENTS,
AND
SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

WINTER STYLES.

LANDAUS,
With and without Glass Fronts.

LANDAULETS,
Single and Pair Horse.

COACHES,
Glass and Leather Quarters.

BROUGHAMS
AND
COUPES,

In great variety of sizes, some of which have been specially designed for single horse. These Carriages are of our own build exclusively, and

UNEQUALED IN QUALITY,

Finished during the last few weeks for the best class of City trade, in dark shades of softest French Moroccos, and all Silk Satins.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5th av. and 14th st.
FACTORY, Broadway and 47th st.

Diamond Solitaires at the low price of Two Hundred Dollars in Currency for fine white stones weighing two carats per pair, set either in Studs or Ear-rings.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.,
LACES,
Low Prices and Large Assortment.
VALENCIENNES CAPES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE AND COLORED CREPE LEISSE FOR OVERDRESSES,
WHITE ILLUSION FOR BRIDAL VEILS AND FOR NECK SCARFS,
BRIDAL AND COLORED ARTIFICIAL FLOWER DRESS GARNITURE.

THE GORHAM
ELECTRO-PLATE
IS THE BEST PLATED WARE NOW MADE, POSSESSING THE ELEMENTS OF SOLIDITY, BEAUTY, FINISH, AND EXTREME DURABILITY EQUALLY WITH PURE SILVER, AND AT ONE-QUARTER ITS PRICE. AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond st., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden lane.

PRANG'S
American Chromos

"They diffuse a love of art, increase popular appreciation of it, add beauty to homes which without them would be bare and bleak, and thus add to the simple and tasteful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil an American establishment has thus far been able to lead the world."—*New-York Tribune.*

As unscrupulous parties are known to be offering Chromos of all sorts under the fraudulent representation that they are of our make, purchasers should invariably demand to see the trade mark on all pictures offered to them as "PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS," and should see that they are marked with the firm name on the front of the picture.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are for sale at all Art Stores throughout the world.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free to any address on application.

L. PRANG & CO.,
FINE ART PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.
Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.
657 & 659 Broadway.

Business Proposal.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company
are re-organizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and offer liberal terms to reliable parties, to sell their IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINE in every city, town, or county.
The "Willcox & Gibbs"
is the only first-class Machine really entitled to the name "Silent," or "Light-Running," that can be used with perfect safety by delicate women; that sews direct from the spool, or whose seam has the advantage of being readily taken out if desired, and is, at the same time, when sewn according to instructions, the most elastic and durable seam known.
The above points are well attested.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE GENUINE
FRIEDRICHSHALL
BITTERWATER,
the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a corrector of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and may be taken habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron Von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe, and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this Water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by
BOUCHE, FILS & CO.,
No. 37 Beaver st., Sole Agents.

BABIES,"
EVERYTHING FOR A BABY AND YOUNG CHILDREN in the 19th st. side of store.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 893 BROADWAY AND NO. 13 EAST 19TH ST.

"RIBBONS"
IN ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES. CHOICE SHADES Navy Blue, Sultan, Brown. Some very choice Sashes at moderate price.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 893 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

"REAL LACES,"
SOME EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND QUALITY AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 893 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

FINE SETS, $1 50 TO $30.
BEAUTIFUL
COAL VASES, $3 50 TO $30.
First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN COOKING-UTENSILS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE,
at very low prices at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORE.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PERRGO, 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 Western Union.... | 79½ | 2300 Union Pacific.... | 34⅛ |
| 500 do....... | 79⅝ | 1000 do.......s3. | 34 |
| 1200 do....... | 79½ | 500 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 79½ | 500 do....... | 34¼ |
| 1200 do.......s3. | 79⅜ | 500 do.......s3. | 34⅛ |
| 600 do....... | 79⅜ | 400 do....... | 34¼ |
| 700 do....... | 79¼ | 3300 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 900 do.......s3. | 79¼ | 2000 do.......s3. | 34 |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud... | 100⅞ | 1900 do....... | 34 |
| 200 Rock Island...... | 98 | 100 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 1200 Pacific Mail...... | 46½ | 100 St. Paul Pref.... | 51 |
| 200 do.......c. | 46½ | 100 do....... | 50½ |
| 500 do....... | 46⅜ | 100 Tol. & Wabash.... | 31½ |
| 600 do....... | 46¼ | 600 do....... | 31⅜ |
| 400 do....... | 46⅛ | 600 do....... | 31¼ |
| 100 Michigan Cen.... | 73 | 500 do....... | 31⅛ |
| 600 North-west....... | 37⅞ | 400 do....... | 31 |
| 200 do....... | 38 | 200 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 500 do....... | 37⅞ | 500 do....... | 30¾ |
| 300 do.......s3. | 37¾ | 300 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 200 do....... | 37¾ | 100 do....... | 31 |
| 900 Erie Railway.... | 29⅝ | 100 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 500 do.......s3. | 29⅝ | 100 do....... | 30¾ |
| 900 do....... | 29¾ | 300 do....... | 30⅝ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 29¾ | 200 do....... | 30¾ |
| 200 do....... | 29⅞ | 300 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 600 do.......c. | 29⅞ | 700 do....... | 30¾ |
| 500 do....... | 30 | 500 do....... | 30⅝ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 30 | 500 do....... | 30½ |
| 800 do.......b3. | 30⅛ | 300 do....... | 30⅜ |
| 400 do....... | 30⅛ | 300 do....... | 30½ |
| 800 do.......s3. | 30⅛ | 600 do....... | 30⅝ |
| 200 do....... | 30 | 300 do.......c. | 30⅜ |
| 500 Lake Shore...... | 79 | 100 do....... | 30¾ |
| 800 do.......s3. | 79 | 100 N. J. Cen.......s3. | 104⅛ |
| 200 do....... | 79⅛ | 50 Del., Lack. & W.. | 107¼ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 79¼ | 100 St. Paul.......s3. | 33 |
| 300 do.......s3. | 79⅛ | 200 do....... | 32⅞ |
| 300 do....... | 79¼ | 100 do....... | 32¾ |
| 500 do....... | 79⅛ | 100 Bost., H. & Erie... | 1 |
| 1700 do.......s3. | 79 | 200 Ohio & Miss.... | 27⅞ |
| 500 do....... | 79 | 100 do....... | 28 |
| 500 do.......s3. | 78⅞ | 100 do....... | 27⅞ |
| 700 do....... | 79 | 1700 do.......s3. | 27¾ |
| 300 do....... | 79⅛ | 400 do....... | 27⅞ |
| 300 C., C. & I. C.... | 10⅛ | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....... | 111⅛ | $41,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c. | 111½ |
| 30,000 do....12. | 111⅞ | | |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Mo. 6s, L. b.... | 94½ | 700 L. S. & M. So.b. c. | 79⅛ |
| 2,000 Mo.6s, F.B.b.c. | 93 | 200 do.......s3. | 79⅛ |
| 1,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s. | 106¼ | 600 do....... | 79¼ |
| 2,000 do....... | 106½ | 100 do.......b3. | 79⅜ |
| 1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 | 90 | 1000 do....... | 79¾ |
| 2,000 Chic. & N. W. con. c. gold b. | 81 | 200 do.......s3. | 79¼ |
| | | 600 do....... | 79¼ |
| 2,000 St. L. J. & C.1. | 96 | 100 do....... | 79⅜ |
| 3,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. | 85½ | 500 do.......b3. | 79½ |
| 1,000 St. Louis & I. M. 2d....b. c. | 63½ | 500 do.......s3. | 79⅜ |
| | | 3600 do....... | 79½ |
| 1,000 L.S.Con.C.1st. | 100½ | 700 do....... | 79⅝ |
| 1,000 Hud.R.2d,S.F. | 106¾ | 100 do....... | 79½ |
| 1,000 Ohio & M. con. | 92 | 1600 do....... | 79⅝ |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. | 88¼ | 900 do.......b3. | 79⅜ |
| 8,000 do.......b3. | 88⅛ | 2100 do....... | 79¾ |
| 4,000 U. P. 7s,L.Gt.. | 86⅝ | 1000 do.......s3. | 79⅜ |
| 500 C.& Pitts. 4th. | 91 | 500 do....... | 79⅞ |
| 1,000 C. C. & I.C.1st. | 70½ | 100 do....... | 79¾ |
| 1,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d.. | 25⅝ | 100 do.......c. | 79⅝ |
| 3,000 do...b. c.c. | 25 | 100 do.......b3. | 79¾ |
| 5,000 C.Pac.G.B.b.c. | 92¼ | 1500 do....... | 79⅝ |
| 1,000 Belv'e&S.I.1st. | 92 | 200 do.......s3. | 79⅝ |
| 1,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st E. Div.... | 81 | 400 do....... | 79¾ |
| | | 500 do....... | 79⅝ |
| 4,000 Gt. West. 2d.. | 71½ | 1800 do.......b3. | 79¾ |
| 1,000 Alt.&T.H.2dPf. | 88 | 400 do....... | 79¾ |
| 2,000 Ches. & O. 1st Coup. on..... | 50 | 500 do.......b3. | 79⅞ |
| | | 3500 do....... | 79⅞ |
| 44 Cen. Nat. Bank.. | 100 | 600 Un. Pac....b. c.s3. | 34 |
| 200 Bank of Com.... | 117 | 900 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 68 do.....b. c. | 117 | 400 do.......s3. | 34⅛ |
| 10 Fourth Nat. Bk... | 97 | 800 do.......c. | 34 |
| 22 do.....b c. | 96½ | 30 do....... | 33¾ |
| 68 do....... | 96 | 300 do.......s3. | 34 |
| 400 W. U. Tel....b. c. | 79¼ | 1000 do....... | 34 |
| 300 do.......c. | 79¼ | 100 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 500 do....... | 79⅜ | 100 do.......b3. | 34¼ |
| 200 do....... | 79½ | 600 do.......b3. | 34⅜ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 79⅜ | 500 do....... | 34¼ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 79½ | 100 do....... | 34⅜ |
| 200 do.......b3. | 79⅝ | 150 N. Jer. Cen...b. c. | 104 |
| 700 do....... | 79⅝ | 5 do.......s3. | 103¾ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 79⅝ | 20 do....... | 104 |
| 500 do.......b3. | 79¾ | 300 T., Wab. & W.b.c. | 30¾ |
| 100 Adams Ex....b. c. | 109 | 100 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. | 100⅞ | 1000 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 900 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. | 46⅛ | 100 do.......s3. | 30¾ |
| 1200 do....... | 46¼ | 100 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 300 do.......s3. | 46¼ | 700 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 100 do.......s60. | 46⅜ | 400 do....... | 31 |
| 200 do....... | 46⅜ | 200 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 200 do....... | 46½ | 300 do.......c. | 30¾ |
| 300 do....... | 46⅜ | 200 do....... | 30⅞ |
| 100 do....... | 46½ | 300 do....... | 31 |
| 100 Mich. Cen...... | 73½ | 100 Chi. & R. I. b. c.s3. | 98⅜ |
| 200 do.....b. c. | 73½ | 100 do.......s3. | 98¼ |
| 500 Erie Railway.b. c. | 30 | 40 Chic. & Alton..... | 98 |
| 300 do....... | 29⅞ | 20 Del. L. & W...... | 107⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 29⅞ | 97 do....... | 107⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 30 | 30 do.......b. c. | 107¼ |
| 400 do....... | 30 | 50 Chi.& Al.Pref.b.c. | 105 |
| 700 do....... | 30⅛ | 83 Mor. & Es....b. c. | 97¾ |
| 300 do.......c. | 30 | 300 H. & St. Jo....b. c. | 25 |
| 200 do....... | 30⅛ | 10 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. | 92⅝ |
| 15 Panama...... | 113½ | 20 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. | 17 |
| 200 Clev.&Pitts.G.b.c. | 87¼ | 130 do....... | 16½ |
| 300 Chi. & N. W.b. c. | 37⅝ | 20 do....... | 17 |
| 50 do....... | 37½ | 100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. | 28⅛ |
| 400 do....... | 37⅝ | 300 do....... | 28 |
| 600 do....... | 38 | 300 do.......b3. | 28 |
| 300 do....... | 37⅞ | 1800 C., C. & I. C.b. c. | 10⅛ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 Reg. 5s, '81... | 111¼ | 300 Lake Shore...... | 79⅞ |
| 300 Western Un...b3. | 79⅜ | 200 do.......b3. | 80 |
| 1300 do....... | 79¾ | 2500 do....... | 79⅞ |
| 800 do.......c. | 79⅞ | 800 do.......b3. | 79⅞ |
| 100 Pacific Mail..... | 46⅝ | 5000 do....... | 80 |
| 100 do....... | 46½ | 200 do.......b3. | 80 |
| 200 do....... | 46⅜ | 1580 do.......s3. | 80⅛ |
| 100 do.......s3. | 46¼ | 1600 do....... | 80⅛ |
| 100 do....... | 46⅛ | 600 do....... | 80 |
| 100 do....... | 46⅜ | 1100 do....... | 80 |
| 55 do.......b3. | 46⅜ | 400 do....... | 79⅞ |
| 200 do....... | 46⅜ | 500 Union Pacific..... | 34⅜ |
| 500 North-western.... | 38 | 100 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 600 do.......s3. | 38 | 100 do.......b3. | 34⅜ |
| 1700 Erie Railway..... | 30 | 10 do....... | 34⅛ |
| 600 do.......b3. | 30 | 5 Am. Express...... | 61 |
| 600 do.......s3. | 30 | 50 Rock Island...... | 98⅛ |
| 100 do....... | 30 | 100 do....... | 98¼ |
| 400 do....... | 29⅞ | 100 Del., Lack & W... | 107¼ |
| 200 Toledo & Wab.b3. | 31 | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U.S. 6s, C.,'81. | 118⅜ | $2,000 U. S. 5s, Reg., '81...... | 111⅛ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67......b. c. | 117⅞ | | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Mo. 6s, F. B., '94......b. c. | 92¾ | 700 Union Pac...b. c. | 34¼ |
| | | 200 do....... | 34 |
| 1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan.& July.. | 16 | 200 C. & N.W..b.c. | 37⅞ |
| | | 100 do....... | 37¾ |
| 1,000 B.,H&E.1st,b.c. | 23 | 100 C.,M. & St. P..b. c. | 33 |
| 1,000 Cen.Pac. G. B. | 92⅝ | 200 do....... | 32⅞ |
| 5,000 N.Y. C. 1st.. C. | 109⅝ | 100 T., W. & W..b. c. | 30⅞ |
| 1,000 Alb. & S. 2d.. | 100½ | 200 do....... | 30¾ |
| 10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. | 102 | 10 do....... | 30½ |
| 3,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. | 70 | 900 do....... | 30⅝ |
| 2,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88. | 87⅞ | 300 do....... | 30½ |
| 300 Con. Coal Md..b.c. | 45 | 500 do....... | 30⅜ |
| 200 Mar. L. & M...b. c. | 5 | 900 do....... | 30½ |
| 100 W. U. Tel......b. c. | 79⅝ | 100 do.......s3. | 30⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. | 79½ | 300 do....... | 30⅜ |
| 100 do.......b3. | 79⅝ | 700 do....... | 30¼ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 79⅝ | 100 Bos., H. & E..b. c. | 1 |
| 300 do....... | 79⅝ | 800 do....... | 1 |
| 100 Pacific Mail...b. c. | 46⅝ | 30 D., L. & W...b. c. | 107⅜ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 46¼ | 100 do....... | 107¼ |
| 500 do....... | 46⅜ | 20 Mor. & Es...b. c. | 97¾ |
| 1200 Erie R.......b. c. | 29¾ | 500 Ohio & M....b. c. | 28⅛ |
| 200 do.......s3. | 29⅝ | 1500 do....... | 28 |
| 500 do....... | 29⅞ | 400 do....... | 28⅜ |
| 400 do....... | 29⅝ | 500 do....... | 28¼ |
| 300 do....... | 29⅜ | 500 do....... | 28¼ |
| 300 do....... | 29¼ | 100 do.......b3. | 28¼ |
| 300 do....... | 29½ | 100 do....... | 28⅛ |
| 400 do....... | 29⅝ | 100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. | 36½ |
| 300 do.......s3. | 29⅝ | 40 At. & P. Pf...b. c. | 12¼ |
| 400 do.......s3. | 29¼ | 650 C., C. & I. C..b. c. | 10 |
| 200 do.......b3. | 29⅜ | 100 do.......s60. | 9⅞ |
| 800 do....... | 29⅜ | 600 do....... | 9⅞ |
| 600 do.......s3. | 29½ | 100 do.......s3. | 9¾ |
| 100 Panama R...... | 113 | 75 do....... | 10 |
| 100 do.....b. c. | 112½ | 100 do....... | 9¾ |
| 80 do....... | 112⅝ | 100 do.......s60. | 9½ |
| 200 N.Y.C. & H. R. b.c. | 101 | 200 do....... | 9⅝ |
| 400 do....... | 100⅞ | 100 do.......s10. | 9¼ |
| 200 L.S. & M.S..b.c.s3. | 79¾ | 1100 do....... | 9¼ |
| 900 do....... | 79¾ | 1100 do....... | 9 |
| 100 do....... | 79⅞ | 100 do....... | 8⅞ |
| 1500 do....... | 79¾ | 400 do....... | 9 |
| 200 do.......s3. | 79¾ | 100 do.......s30. | 9 |
| 900 do.......s3. | 79⅝ | 300 do....... | 9⅛ |
| 800 do....... | 79¾ | | |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Cen.Pac. G.B. | 92½ | 300 North-western.... | 37⅝ |
| 1,000 do....... | 92⅝ | 900 do....... | 37½ |
| 700 West. Union.... | 79⅜ | 100 do....... | 37⅜ |
| 800 do.......s3. | 79¼ | 100 do....... | 37⅛ |
| 300 do.......b3. | 79⅜ | 600 do....... | 37¼ |
| 200 Quicksilver...b3. | 30¾ | 600 do....... | 37⅜ |
| 300 do....... | 30⅞ | 600 St. Paul......... | 32⅝ |
| 200 Mar. L. & M...... | 5 | 300 St. Paul Pref..... | 50 |
| 300 Pacific Mail...s3. | 46¼ | 100 Tol. & Wabash.... | 30⅛ |
| 1200 do....... | 46¼ | 100 do.......s3. | 30 |
| 300 do....... | 46¼ | 2000 do....... | 30 |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud... | 100⅞ | 600 do....... | 29⅞ |
| 900 do....... | 100¾ | 500 do....... | 29¾ |
| 20 Chic. & Alton..... | 97¾ | 600 do....... | 29⅝ |
| 500 Erie Railway..b3. | 29½ | 300 do....... | 29½ |
| 400 do.......s3. | 29⅜ | 800 do....... | 29⅜ |
| 500 do....... | 29⅜ | 600 do....... | 29¼ |
| 200 Union Pac.....s3. | 34 | 700 do....... | 29⅛ |
| 1500 do....... | 34 | 200 do....... | 29¼ |
| 300 do.......s3. | 33⅞ | 300 do....... | 29⅜ |
| 2500 do....... | 33⅞ | 500 do....... | 29½ |
| 500 do.......b3. | 34 | 100 do....... | 29⅜ |
| 1600 do....... | 34 | 500 do....... | 29¼ |
| 1700 Lake Shore...... | 79⅝ | 100 Ohio & M.....s20. | 28 |
| 500 do.......s3. | 79⅝ | 400 do....... | 28 |
| 1500 do....... | 79½ | 300 do.......s3. | 27⅞ |
| 2400 do....... | 79⅝ | 100 do....... | 28 |
| 500 do.......b60. | 79½ | 200 C., C. & I. C...s3. | 9 |
| 1400 do.......b3. | 79½ | 300 do....... | 9 |
| 1000 do....... | 79½ | 200 do.......b3. | 9⅝ |
| 200 Bos., H. & Erie... | 1 | 200 do....... | 9⅜ |
| 600 do....... | ⅞ | 100 do....... | 9½ |
| 74 Han. & St. Jo.... | 25 | | |

TUESDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been generally interesting, though in some respects feverish and unsettled to-day, and the volume of transactions has been moderately large in all the various lines of finance and speculation. The results of the day's business show a general and wide range of depression in the prices of Railway and Miscellaneous Securities, but the Money Market, Gold, and Foreign Exchange are advanced and exhibit a firm temper. The Street has been well supplied to-day with news calculated to affect both speculative and investment values, some of the reports being of a favorable, but the majority of them of an unfavorable, nature. Among the most significant, perhaps, of the advices received were the dispatches from London announcing a decline in American Securities, together with the fact that considerable quantities of our Bonds and Stocks are being shipped from Europe to the United States. This movement, in the best-informed financial circles, is attributed to the interpretation given by European capitalists to the results of the recent elections in the Western States. Another disquieting and weakening element in the market was the widely-circulated belief that a recent negotiation of $3,000,000 bonds of the Erie Railway Company in London was effected at the low price of 60 ₱ cent. sterling, of their par value, and the general construction of this announcement was so unfavorable to the company's credit, that the Stock went off ⅞ ₱ cent. in consequence, closing weak, within ⅛ of the lowest point of the day. The San Francisco grain failure, the liabilities of which are now estimated at $350,000, had a share of effect in depressing the market. The continued loss of bullion by the Bank of England—£47,000 being withdrawn on balance to-day, notwithstanding the higher rate of discount —combined with the causes above noted, has had the natural effect of advancing the rates for Foreign Exchange, and the steady reduction of the surplus of cash in the hands of the Banks at this point has tended at last to advance the rates for Money 1@1½ ₱ cent. above the low rates which have prevailed for months past. Money opened to-day at 2½ to 3 ₱ cent. in Call Loans, but in the afternoon, on the strength of the various advices and the knowledge of considerable shipments of Currency West, for the carrying of the crops, the rates went up sharply to 4 ₱ cent., with every indication of a further advance in the near future. Foreign Exchange advanced to $4 85½ for prime bankers 60 days' sterling bills, and $4 89 for demand, nominal asking rates; actual selling rates, $4 85@$4 88½. At the close the rates were $4 85@$4 85¼ and $4 88½@$4 89. Continentals were firm, at 95⅛@96⅛ for Reichmarks; 96½ for Cables, and 5.15@5.12½ for prime Paris francs. Gold was stronger to-day, though there was considerable unsteadiness in the premium. The market opened at 110⅛, but almost immediately dropped to 110, and shortly recovered to the opening price. During the afternoon the market touched 110¼, and closed firm at 110⅛. The rates on loans of cash Gold were 1-64@1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ diem, and 4 to 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Government Bonds were firm on a very limited demand, and the sales at the Exchange were without significance.

The Stock speculation reached sales of 180,000 shares, with the leading dealings in Lake Shore, Erie, Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. The changes at the opening of business to-day, as compared with yesterday's closing, were slight. C., C., and I. C. showed a decline of ½ ₱ cent., Erie, ⅜, and Lake Shore, Rock Island, and North-west, ⅛ ₱ cent.; Wabash was ⅛ ₱ cent. higher, and the remainder of the list without any change. Weakness soon developed itself, and under an attack on Wabash, which fell from 31½ to 30⅜, the market declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. before 10:30 A. M. At the first board Wabash recovered to 31, and Lake Shore became strong, with large purchases from 78⅞ up to 80⅛. Pacific Mail at the same time rallied from 46⅛ to 46⅝, Western Union from 79¼ to 79¾, Erie from 29⅝ to 30⅛, and Union Pacific from 34 to 34⅜. The highest prices were maintained until the second call, when a reaction set in, and the market was heavy and unsettled in the subsequent dealings. Wabash touched 29⅛, a decline of 2⅜ ₱ cent. from the opening quotations. C., C. and I. C. sold as low as 8⅞, against 10¼ early in the day. Lake Shore fell off to 79⅜, Western Union to 79¼, Pacific Mail to 46¼, Erie to 29¼, New-York Central to 100¾, North-western to 37⅛, Rock Island, to 97¾, St. Paul to 32⅝, Preferred to 50, Ohio and Mississippi to 27⅞, and Union Pacific to 33⅞, with more or less pressure to sell. At the close C., C. and I. C. recovered to 9½, but the improvement in the balance of the market was unimportant. Panama declined from 113 to 112⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107⅛@107⅜. New-Jersey Central at 104@104⅛. Michigan Central at 73@73½, and Pittsburg at 87¼. The Railway Mortgages were quiet, and prices steady to firm. The dealings were generally in small lots distributed over the whole list of favorite issues. State Securities were dull and steady. In Bank Shares there was some show of activity, and a good display of strength in the bidding. The sales were confined to Central National at par, Commerce at 117, and Fourth National at 96 to 97. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Mariposa sold at 6, Consolidation Coal at 45, and Adams Express at 109.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 20.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881 | 112⅜ | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s coup., 1862 | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| American Gold | 110 | 110⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 84½@$4 84¾ | $4 85@$4 85¼ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 100⅞ | 100¾ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 98⅛ | 97⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 46⅛ | 46¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 33 | 32⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 52 | 50 |
| Western Union | 79½ | 79⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 34⅛ | 34 |
| Lake Shore | 79 | 79½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 31⅝ | 29¼ |
| North-western Common | 38 | 37⅛ |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 53 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| New-Jersey Central | 104 | 104 |
| Panama | 113½ | 112⅝ |
| Erie | 29⅞ | 29⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 27⅞ | 28 |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 10½ | 9½ |
| Harlem | 128¾ | 128½ |

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101 | 100¾ | 1,900 |
| Erie | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 19,100 |
| Lake Shore | 80⅛ | 78⅞ | 59,500 |
| Wabash | 31½ | 29⅛ | 23,110 |
| North-western | 38 | 37⅛ | 7,350 |
| Rock Island | 98⅜ | 97¾ | 550 |
| Fort Wayne | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 10 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 33 | 32⅝ | 1,300 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pref. | 51 | 49¾ | 500 |
| Pittsburg | 87¼ | 87¼ | 200 |
| Del., Lac. & Western | 107⅜ | 107⅛ | 427 |
| New-Jersey Central | 104⅛ | 104 | 275 |
| Michigan Central | 73½ | 73 | 400 |
| Union Pacific | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 26,540 |
| Pacific of Missouri | 36½ | 36½ | 100 |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 10¼ | 8⅞ | 8,325 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 25 | 25 | 374 |
| Morris & Essex | 97¾ | 97¾ | 103 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 28⅜ | 27¾ | 7,200 |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | 1 | ⅞ | 1,800 |
| Panama | 113 | 112⅝ | 295 |
| Western Union | 79¾ | 79¼ | 15,300 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Pref. | 12¼ | 12¼ | 40 |
| Pacific Mail | 46⅝ | 46⅛ | 10,055 |
| Quicksilver | 30⅞ | 30½ | 560 |
| Mariposa | 5 | 5 | 400 |
| Adams Express | 109 | 109 | 100 |
| Amer. Mer. Union Ex. | 61 | 61 | 5 |
| Consol. Coal | 45 | 45 | 300 |
| Iron Mountain | 17 | 16½ | 170 |
| Chicago & Alton | 98 | 97¾ | 60 |
| Chicago & Alton, Preferred | 105 | 105 | 50 |
| Bank of Commerce | 117 | 117 | 268 |
| Fourth National Bank | 97 | 96 | 100 |
| Central National Bank | 100 | 100 | 44 |
| Total sales | | | 186,747 |

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Currency 6s | 118 | 118½ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered | 117¾ | 118 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons | 118½ | 118¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 109¾ | 110¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 113¼ | 113½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 116⅛ | 116⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 113 | 113½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 117⅛ | 117⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered | 116¼ | 116½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons | 116⅜ | 116½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 117¼ | 117⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 117⅝ | 117⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 117⅜ | 117⅞ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Registered | 111⅞ | 121⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Coupons | 112⅛ | 112½ |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered | 111¼ | 111½ |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 92½ | 92⅝ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 84½ | 85 |

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross clearances | $84,311,000 |
| Gold balances | 2,247,973 |
| Currency balances | 2,507,514 |

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $76,523,883 |
| Currency balances | 3,361,229 |
| Gold exchanges | 5,589,693 |
| Gold balances | 990,869 |

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut 6s | 104 | N.C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Apl. & Oct. | 30 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 | N. C. 6s,Fd. Act, '66. | 15 |
| Ill. coup, 6s, '77 | 101¼ | N. C. 6s,Fd.Act, '68. | 15 |
| Ill. coup., 6s, '79 | 101¼ | N.C. N.Bds., Ja. & J. | 12½ |
| Ill. War Loan | 101¼ | N.C. Sp. Tax, Class 1. | 5 |
| Kentucky 6s | 101 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 101 |
| Mich. 6s, '78-'79 | 103½ | Ohio 6s, '81 | 102 |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | 103½ | Ohio 6s, '86 | 103 |
| Mich. 7s, '90 | 104 | South Car. 6s | 20 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '74 | 100⅛ | S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. | 15 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75 | 100⅛ | S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. | 15 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76 | 98½ | S.C.6s, Fund. Act, '66. | 15 |
| Long Bds, due '81 to '91, incl. | 94½ | S. C. Non-Fund. bds. | 6 |
| H.& St.Jo.,due in '86. | 91½ | Tenn. 6s, old | 67 |
| H.& St.Jo.,due in '87. | 91½ | Tenn. 6s, Ex-Coup.. | 52⅛ |
| N. Y. Reg. B'ty L. | 108 | Tenn. 6s, new bds | 67 |
| N. Y. Cp. B'ty L. | 108 | Tenn. 6s, Ex-Coup.. | 52 |
| N.C. 6s, o., Jan.& Jy. | 21 | Tenn. 6s, new series. | 53 |
| N. C. 6s. April & Oct. | 20½ | Texas 10s of '76 | 95½ |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R. Jan. & July | 41 | Va. 6s, old | 33 |
| N. C. 6s,N C. R., Ap. & October | 41 | Va. 6s, new bds, '66. | 33 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R. cp. off, Ja. & J. | 30 | Va. 6s, new bds, '67. | 33 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 104 | Va. 6s, Cons. bds | 52½ |
| | | Va. 6s, Cons, 2d ser.. | 40½ |
| | | Va. 6s, Deferred bds. | 9 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bs | 104 | Det., Mon. & T. bs.. | 98½ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bs | 100½ | Buff. & Erie n. bs. | 97 |
| Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. | 22 | Buff. & S. Line 7s. | 99½ |
| Bos.,H. & Erie guar. | 31 | Kal. & W. P. 1st | 85 |
| B.,C. R. & M.1st 7s,g. | 58 | L. Shore Con. C. 1st. | 100½ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. | 45 | L. Shore Cons. R.1st. | 99 |
| Chic. & Alt. 1st | 110 | Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902. | 101 |
| Chic. & Alt. Inc | 99 | Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F. | 109 |
| Joliet & Chic. 1st | 106 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 100½ |
| La. & Mo. 1st guar.. | 83 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 97 |
| St.L.,Jack.& Chi.1st. | 95 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 97 |
| Chic.,B.&Q.8 ₱c.1st. | 111 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. | 93 |
| Chic., R. I. & Pac | 106½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... | 93 |
| Cen. R. of N. J.1st,n. | 107 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 101½ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. | 103⅜ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. | 109½ |
| Am. Dk. & Im. bs | 97½ | H. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 102½ |
| Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D. | 106⅝ | Har. 1st 7s, coup | 109 |
| M. & St.P.7s, G.R.D. | 78 | Har. 1st 7s, reg | 109 |
| M.& St. P.1st H.&D. | 70 | North Mo. 1st | 81 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 100⅛ | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. | 94 |
| Chic. & N. W. C. bs. | 82½ | Ohio & Miss. Con | 92 |
| Chi. & N.W. c. g. bs. | 81 | Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.. | 74 |
| Galena & Chic. Ext. | 102½ | West. Pac. bonds | 84 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st | 93 | Union Pac. 1st bs | 88⅜ |
| C.C.C. & I.1st 7s S.F. | 104½ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s. | 86¼ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 100 | Union Pac. In. p. d.. | 90 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 106¼ | Union Pac. S. F | 74 |
| Del.,Lack.& W.7s C. | 107 | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st | 80¼ |
| Morris & E. 1st | 108⅝ | Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. | 100 |
| Morris & E. 2d | 100 | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 108½ |
| Morris & E. con | 94 | P., F. W. & C. 2d | 104 |
| Morris & E. 7s of '71. | 97¾ | P., F. W. & C. 3d | 93½ |
| Erie 1st Extended | 104 | Clev. & P. C. S. F | 101 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 98¼ | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 102⅛ |
| Long Dock bonds | 100⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 91¼ |
| B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. | 90 | Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. | 70½ |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s C | 78 | Col., C. & I. C. 2d | 25 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75. | 100 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 85 |
| D. & Sioux C. 1st | 98 | St. L. & I. M. 2d | 63 |
| D. & S. C. Second D. | 96 | Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 88 |
| Cedar F. & Minn.1st. | 80 | Alton & T. H. 2d In. | 72 |
| Ind., B. & W. 1st | 45 | Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s. | 92 |
| M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d | 101⅞ | T., P. & W.1st, E. D. | 80 |
| M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c. | 104½ | T., P. & W.1st, W.D. | 74¾ |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F | 102 | T.,P. & W., Cons. 7s. | 50 |
| Clev. & Tol. n. bs | 97 | Tol. & W. 1st St.L.D. | 71 |
| Clev., P. & A.o. bs. | 100 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 87⅛ |
| Clev., P. & A. n. bs. | 98 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 71 |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Exchange | 114 | Mechanics' | 136 |
| Central National | 99½ | Merchant's | 119 |
| Chatham | 137 | Metropolitan | 132 |
| Chemical | 1500 | Nassau | 106 |
| City | 300 | New-York | 124 |
| Commerce | 116¾ | New-York County | 205 |
| First National | 200 | North American | 93 |
| Fourth National | 97 | Park | 135 |
| Fulton | 155 | People's | 140 |
| Hanover | 100 | Republic | 104¼ |
| Irving | 128 | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| Marine | 130 | State of New-York | 109 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 20.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101½ | 102 |
| City 6s, new | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| Camden and Amboy | 128 | 128½ |
| Pennsylvania | 54⅜ | 54½ |
| Reading | 53⅞ | 54 |
| Lehigh Valley | 61 | 61¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 43 | 43¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| Northern Central | 30¾ | 31 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 46¾ | 46⅞ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 98 | 98½ |

The United States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after Nov. 2, at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on capital stock, payable on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The coupons of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company's second mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $20,000 for interest on the public debt, and $9,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs amounted to $301,000. The aggregate amount of exports of Domestic Produce for the week ending to-day from the port of New-York was $5,552,953.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 21 | Hides, number | 867 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 4 | Hides, bundles | 73 |
| Broom Corn, bales | 42 | Resin, bbls | 997 |
| Flour, bbls | 20,037 | Crude Turpentine, bbls | 135 |
| Meal, bags | 613 | | |
| Wheat, bushels | 101,207 | Leather, sides | 24,475 |
| Corn, bushels | 47,3.5 | Beef, pks | 669 |
| Oats, bushels | 15,400 | Pork, pks | 85 |
| Barley, bushels | 40,735 | Cut-meats, pks | 255 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 636 | Lard, tcs | 288 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,608 | Lard, kegs | 50 |
| Copper, bbls | 13 | Butter, pks | 4,940 |
| Buck-wheat Flour, bags | 275 | Cheese, pks | 13,346 |
| | | Tallow, pks | 32 |
| Dried Fruits, pks | 338 | Grease, pks | 16 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,192 | Starch, pks | 910 |
| Beans, bbls | 301 | Tobacco, hhds | 568 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 312 | Tobacco, pks | 117 |
| Hemp, bales | 20 | Wool, bales | 55 |
| Hops, bales | 369 | Whiskey, bbls | 315 |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the Steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—40,780 bushels Wheat, 50 bales Hops, 13 pks. Furs, 4 cases Gloves, 4 hhds. Horn-tips, 209 boxes Clocks, 275 bdls. Hides, 22 bales Leather, 2,850 bales Cotton, 50 cases Milk, 120 tcs. Beef, 376 sticks Lignumvitæ, 8 pks. Lamps, 945 Oars.

By the Bark Castelar, for Bristol—4,292 bbls. Resin.

By the Bark Lady Elizabeth, for London—5,391 bags Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 boxes Clothes-pins. 100 dozen Wash-boards, 1,300 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Como, for Capetown—2,000 cases Petroleum, 100 cases Corn Starch, 18 cases Hardware, 42 cases Woodware, 155 cases Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Guns, 381 cases Furniture, 6 pks. Lamps, 5,786 pieces Lumber, 3,900 Staves, 172 cases Furniture.

By the steamer Herder, for Hamburg—2,350 tcs. Lard, 1,704 sides Leather, 66 tcs. Grease, 60 bushels Peas, 328 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bags Coffee, 1,550 bales Cotton, 950 bxs. Bacon, 151 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,111 bdls. Hides, 1,039 sacks Ore, 136 bags Clover-seed, 515 cases Sewing-Machines, 25 bbls. Casings, 10 cases Essential Oil, 126 bxs. Clocks, 75 hhds. Tallow, 39 cases Cigars, 143 bales Tobacco, 1,900 bxs. Extract, 1,620 Hides.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm at the advance, but without activity, the scant offerings impeding operations. No further invoice dealings in Rio have been reported in this market. The representation that the Halley's cargo had been all closed out is said to have been premature, as two invoices of 4,500 bags (all told) are reported as being yet on the market. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio, by the Claudine, were sold, said to have been at 19¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds have been in fair request and held with firmness. Sales have been made of 860 bags Laguayra and 238 bales Mexican at full prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@30¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 23c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb. A fair jobbing business has been reported at full rates.

COTTON—Has been offered rather more freely, for early delivery, at somewhat easier rates, though the official quotations have not been altered. The demand has been moderate for shipment and spinning, and limited for speculative purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,103 bales, (of which 1,232 bales were placed last evening,) including 743 bales to shippers, 681 bales to spinners, 179 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Middling 15⅜c.; Good Middling, 16¼c. ₱ lb. Sales were also reported of 100 bales, free on board, at Augusta, and 100 bales, free on board, at New-Orleans, at equal to market rates....For forward delivery, business has been more active, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., influenced, in part, by the large receipts at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bales, of which 3,200 bales were on last evening and 21,300 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 14 27-32c.; November, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; December, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; January, 15 5-16c.; February, 15 21-32c.; March, 15 31-32c.; April, 16¼c.; May, 16½c., and June, 16¾c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,608 bales, including 1,949 bales from Norfolk, 1,086 bales from Wilmington, 253 bales from Baltimore, and 320 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,818 bales, and thus far this week 64,375 bales, against 62,105 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been, 436,659 bales, against 392,735 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 24,429 bales; to the Continent, 5,983 bales; stock in New-York, 58,484 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 273,119 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Ala. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| Good Ordinary | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Low Middling | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Middling | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Good Middling | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Middling Fair | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Fair | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |

EARTHENWARE—The offerings of stock have been increasing, and the market has been much depressed as to values, on a very slow trade in most kinds.

EGGS—Have been in fair request since our last, within the range of from 20c.@27c. for ordinary to very fancy, the latter scarce, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet to-day, with values on most kinds of stock favoring buyers slightly. The home trade call has been limited, and the export inquiry has been checked by the scant offerings of desirable lines of shipping extras, holders of which have been claiming full rates. The sales since our last have been 13,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4 25@$5 75; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 20@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25 for poor, and $4 50@$4 65 for fair to very good; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 95@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fine do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 85, mostly at $5 60@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 35, mainly at $5 05@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 65; Western White do. Extras, $5 60@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 30@$7 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. shipping stock at our quotations....Southern Flour has been in light demand, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 60 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 60@$8 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $4 20@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active, within the range of from $4 40@$5 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 25, in part, for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive; quoted at $1 68@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs. Oatmeal has been selling, in lots, to a limited extent, within the range of $7 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand, within the range of $3@$4 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter an extreme.

FRUITS—New Raisins have been scarce and held more firmly: sales 850 bxs. Layers at $3; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 50, and 250 half-bxs. Valencia at 9¼c. Other kinds rather quiet, with sales of 30 cases Citron, 40 casks Turkey Prunes on private terms; 900 bbls. New Currants, chiefly at 6¼c.; 2,900 bxs. old Layer Raisins at $2 60; 250 cases new Figs on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from export buyers, and has been quoted rather easier in price, though holders of prime stock have not been disposed to make important concessions. Winter Wheat has been more freely dealt in, mainly on export account, at firm rates for prime to extra White, but at slightly reduced figures for Red and Amber. The principal business has been in Amber Western for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice new Amber Western, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23 for fair to very good samples, afloat; $1 12@$1 20 for poor to prime Red Western, mostly car stock; $1 22@$1 36 for poor to extra White Western, mainly at $1 36 for for extra, and $1 28@$1 30 for about fair to good Michigan; $1 20@$1 23 for Amber Tennessee, in store and afloat; $1 07½@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-West Spring; $1 06@$1 08 for fair to choice new No. 2 Chicago, do.; $1 10@$1 12 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock; $1 12@$1 20 for common to choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 08@$1 12 for very inferior do.; $1 17@$1 25 for new and old No. 1 Spring; $1 03, in part, for new No. 3 Spring; $1 03@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, car lots....Corn has been in limited demand, and at the close quoted lower. The export inquiry has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,500 bushels at 91c.@92c. for good to very choice Mixed Western, afloat, closing dull at 91c. for prime; 90c.@90½c. for sound Mixed Western, in store; 91½c.@92½c. for Yellow Western, and 80c. for new Mixed do., (the latter car stock.) White scarce and nominal....Rye inactive within the previous range of 96c.@$1 02 for car and boat-loads. Small sales of State were reported at $1 02 for prime....Barley quiet and quoted weak as to price. Sales have been made of 9,500 bushels strictly prime Canada West, out promptly, reported at equal to $1 37, regular way....Barley-malt dull but nominally unchanged in price; a car-load of Hungarian reported sold at $1 45 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas dull; last sale made was at $1 08, in bond, to arrive....Oats have been much more urgently sought after, particularly Mixed Chicago, at advanced prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for fair ordinary to prime mixed Western, mainly at 62c.@62¼c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 61c.@64c. for White Western; 61c.@62c. for mixed State; and 62c.@63c. for White do. And for forward delivery, prime mixed Chicago were in better request, with last half of November options quoted at 63c. bid, and up to 65c. asked....Feed selling moderately, in a jobbing way, within the previous range of $22@$35 ₱ ton, the latter rate for extra....A moderate trade has been noted in Hay and Straw at essentially unaltered quotations.

HEMP—Has been dull and nominal within the previous range. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been more actively sought after, and generally quoted steady, with sales reported of 3,127 Buenos Ayres, 2,445 Bogota, and 9,915 Central American on private terms: 8,700 Montevideo, 25¾c., gold, 60 days; 1,100 Dry-salted Madagascar, 1,700 Entre Rios, 200 Acapulco, 1,000 Dry Texas, 600 Dry-salted Texas, 120 Entre Rios Kips, 750 City Slaughters, 900 Dry Southern, 1,812 Buenos Ayres Kips, and 1,098 Montevideo Kips, on private terms.

METALS—A fairly active demand has been noted for Ingot Copper, chiefly for prompt delivery, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs., in lots, at 22c.@22¼c. for Lake, ₱ lb....Copper products are in comparatively moderate request, and somewhat easier and irregular in price. New Sheathing quoted at 28c.@30c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron, being yet scarce, is very quiet, the dealings being almost wholly in small lots from yard at extreme figures, which are much above the views of purchasers for round parcels, to arrive. Sales have been reported, however, of 300 tons Eglinton and 100 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms. Lots from yard quoted as before. American Pig-iron is in liberal supply, and being quite moderately sought after, is quoted weak as to values. We quote: American Pig, $28@$30. No. 2 do., $26 50@28; Forge, $21@$27; English Rails at $48 50@50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c. gold....Pig Lead has been moderately sought after and held with confidence, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 20@$6 35, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....A light trade has been noted in Spelter, in a jobbing way, mostly in domestic product. We quote on the basis of 6[illegible]c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery.... American Steel has been quoted steady, on, however, a limited movement....Regulus Antimony has been in moderate request on the basis of 11¾c....Shot quoted up to 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., and firm at the improvement.... Pig Tin has been in limited demand at drooping figures. Sales, 200 slabs Straits at 21¼c.@21½c., gold. Straits quoted at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; English at 21c.@21¼c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been held rather more confidently, on a moderately active inquiry. Sales, 300 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $8 75, and 250 bxs. do., $8 62½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been in demand and quoted firmer, on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c., gold. Sales, 15 cks. at 8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—Within the range of previous quotations, the market showing decided firmness for desirable grades of grocery goods, which are in very moderate supply and fair demand, partly for Canada. Most of the current movements, as reported, are in fair to good qualities, in the jobbing line. The jobbing business in foreign comprises sales of 300 hhds. Barbados on the basis of 49c.@50c.; 190 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c.@70c., the latter rate for very fancy, and 50 hhds. Demerara at 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon. No further invoice dealings have been reported. An arrival of 238 puncheons Demerara has not yet been marketed. In refining grades but little animation is noted, the very scant offerings impeding business, and many refiners being out of market. No supplies of Cuban product are available from first hands. The late arrivals have been from the English Islands and from Porto Rico. Old crop New-Orleans is in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at about steady rates. Of new crop New-Orleans, receipts are expected about the beginning of the coming week of invoices advised as having been already shipped from New-Orleans, by steam-ship, for this market, pending the arrival of which, values on this description cannot be fairly determined. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. at 42c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 73c.@80c., the latter for strictly fancy. Sugar Syrup has been in fair demand within the range of 45c.@75c. Molasses Syrup has been quite active, an extensive movement having been reported, largely for export, within the range of 40c.@50c., chiefly at from 45c.@48c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in good request within the range of 34c.@35c. for hhds., and 37c.@38c. for bbls., the higher having been the more prevalent quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more confident demand and held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Strained at $2 45; 3,000 bbls. Strained and No. 2 on private terms; 400 bbls. Fine also on private terms, and 100 bbls. do. at $4 75....Tar dull, with Washington quoted at $2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch slow of sale at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations; sales, 150 bbls. Merchantable at 37½c., and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 39c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is in moderate request, but held above the views of buyers in most instances, checking operations. Crude Sperm is scarce, and held with decided confidence, but is inactive. Manufactured Whale and Sperm are quiet but firm. Linseed is moving rather slowly on the basis of our quotations for job lots. There is less call for Lard and Red Oils at about previous prices. Menhaden is in limited supply and fair request at firmer rates. Cotton-seed Oil is in demand, especially refined Yellow, within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 57½c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 17½, for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57c.@58c.; Linseed-oil from 76c.@77c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 37½c.@40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow do., 57c.@58c.; White do., 67c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 15. At New-Bedford, sales have been made of 170 bbls. Crude Sperm, for manufacturing, and 500 bbls. do., for export, at $1 63@$1 65, and 200 bbls. South Sea and Humpback Crude Whale at 60c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less request and quoted easier, closing at 5½c.@5⅝c. in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls. at 5⅝c....Refined has been inactive in the local market, on the basis of 12c.@12½c. for early deliveries. At Philadelphia, 7,500 bbls. sold at 11⅝c., quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c....Refined, in cases, in limited demand at 17½c....City Naphtha, 10½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much lower and slow of sale at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, for early delivery, at $19 25@$19 50, closing at about $19 25; with Prime Mess and Extra Prime wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., October option, reported sold at $19 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely and have been quoted cheaper, on a moderate inquiry: City, 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb. ....Cut-meats have been rather quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12⅛c.; 14,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 11c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; Smoked do. at 10½c.; Pickled Hams at 11⅝c.@11¾c., and Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c....Bacon dull and drooping; 25 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 10⅝c.; quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ....Lard has been in less request, and depressed, and lower in price, with sales reported for early delivery, of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 14c. to the trade; 120 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.@13¼c.; 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, on private terms, quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅝c.@11 13-16c.; 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 11¾c.@11⅞c., closing at about 11 13-16c.; and 250 tcs., February, at 11 15-16c. ....Barreled Beef quiet, within our range. Small lots of new have been reported sold on the basis of $13@$14 for extra Mess and $11@$12 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef in more demand and quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales 500 tcs. new, to arrive, on private terms....Beef Hams dull at $22 for Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese quoted steady, on moderate dealings.

SEEDS—Clover has been comparatively dull on the basis of 10c.@10¼c. for new, ₱ lb....Rough Flax very quiet at $1 90@$2 10, from cars and store....Timothy inactive; a car load sold at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Calcutta Linseed.

SUGARS—Raw have been without much animation. The demand from refiners has been moderate. The trade call has been light. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been made to-day of 899 hhds. and 1,450 bxs., including 400 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8¾c.; 28 hhds. about strict fair refining do. at 8 9-16c.; 121 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms; 150 bxs. Derosne at 9½c.; 1,300 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c. for sound, and 8c.@8¼c. for damaged, and (reported) 350 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¾c. And last evening, 82 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.; 650 bxs. Derosne at 9 7-16c. And of sales effected some days since, but not previously made public, 1,200 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of current market rates. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for at steady rates, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's at 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted rather firmer on a fairly active inquiry, with sales reported of equal to 145,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8½c.@8⅞c., with best City quoted at 8 15-16c. ₱ lb....Stearine in more demand and stronger in price. Sales, 22,500 lbs. choice City, part at 15½c., with best Western quoted at 15c.@15¼c.; 30 tcs. choice, to arrive, at 15¼c., and 35 tcs. common at 12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a quiet general market, with prices unsettled. A sale of 8,300 half chests has been made, which represents the largest transaction for a considerable period.

TOBACCO—There has been a more active inquiry noted for supplies, especially for Western Leaf, at very firm prices. The export demand has been fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 180 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@18c.; 193 cases 1873 State, at 7½c.@11⅜c.; 3,183 cases 1873 Ohio, at 11c.@12¼c.; 298 cases 1873 Wisconsin, at 10c.; 200 cases sundry growths, at 7c.@50c.; 145 cases Wrappers, on private terms, and small lots of Spanish within the previous range.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 03½, and 50 bbls. old, in store, at $1 03¾ ₱ gallon. Market steady.

WHALEBONE—Firm at $1 10, gold, for Arctic, with a good demand noted. Stock in the country 38,000 lbs. Arctic, and 17,000 lbs. South Sea, an unusually light amount.

WOOL—The demand is comparatively moderate thus far this week, notably so from manufacturers, who are unwilling to buy stock not urgently needed at current quotations, in view of the unsatisfactory course of the market for Woolens. The offerings of really desirable grades, particularly of domestic Fleece, are on a limited scale, and holders are reluctant to entertain bids not fully up to asking rates. Hence business is devoid of animation, and the market is somewhat unsettled as to values. The poorer qualities and broken lots of stock are weak in price and not easily placed, without concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 145,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 53c.@57c.; 59,500 lbs. Unwashed stock at 30c.@40c.; 5,000 lbs. Washed at 58c.; 64,500 lbs. Scoured, within the range of from 50c.@87c.; 20,000 lbs. Combing, part at 65c.; 2,000 lbs. Oregon, and 125 bales Australian, on private terms; 320 pks. and 28,000 lbs. domestic Pulled, at 40c.@50c.; 15,000 lbs. Black and Black Pulled, at 29c.@46c.; 10,000 lbs. Georgia, at 41c.; 261 bales and 128,500 lbs. California Spring, at 25c.@36c.; 205 bales and 34,500 lbs. California Fall, mainly at 24c.@26c.; 47,500 lbs. Texas, at 21c.@28c., and 250 bales Donskoi, on the basis of 31c.@35c., currency. The latest advices from Boston and Philadelphia are of a livelier trade.

FREIGHTS—A livelier business has been noted in the line of berth freights, chiefly in Grain and Cotton for British ports, and in Grain, Cotton, and Lard for the Continent, by steam, with rates rather favoring shipowners, especially on Grain, by steam, for Liverpool. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker, but without improvement as to rates. The main call has been for tonnage for Petroleum and Grain. The supply of tonnage on the several markets is not large, but is in excess of the urgent requirements of shippers. Cotton tonnage is quite moderately inquired for, and the bids are generally under the views of owners....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 125 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 3,400 bales Cotton, including 600 bales as it runs, at ¼d.; 1,500 bales at 11-32d. for compressed; 900 bales at ¼d.@5-16d., and 400 bales, (through freight,) at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 90,000 bushels Grain at 6d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, (shipment by Saturday's steamer,) at 6½d. ₱ bushel, which was the closing quotation; 5 tons Hides at 25s.; 50 tons Leather at 50s.; 21,000 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s.; 30 tons Divi Divi at 40s.; 15 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, hence, with about 2,450 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. ₱ bbl. And two ships with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 9-16d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d.; 8,000 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; and 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and by steam, (via Southampton,) 300 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton, which latter shows an advance of 5s. ₱ ton on the rate at which engagements were made last week....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bales Hair at 35s. ₱ ton, with Grain quoted nominally at 6½d. asked, but with no bids reported....For Bristol, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Glasson Dock, an Austrian brig, 343 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 8d. ₱ quarter, with short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and a bark, 1,110 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Belfast, a British brig, 232 tons, with Flour, from Philadelphia, at 3s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at equal to 6d. ₱ bushel; 500 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb., 200 hhds, and 400 cases Tobacco at 35s., and 25s. respectively....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 pks. Dried Apples, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 750 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 1,200 pks. Bacon, and 1,150 tcs. Lard, part at 31s. 3d.@32s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Lard, (via Bremen,) at market rate; 1,500 tcs. do., (forward shipments,) reported at about equal to 35s.; 7 hhds. Tallow, 1,500 bdls. Leather, 150 bags Seed, 1,000 bags Coffee, 5,500 pks. Merchandise, on private terms....For Cette, a German bark, 530 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Marseilles, on American bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American bark, 640 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Prince Edward's Island, a British brig, 219 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the West Indies, an American brig, 344 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Flour—Low grades still wanted and firm; other qualities dull and weak. Wheat firmer; No. 3 Red Fall, 98c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09½@$1 10. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley closed 5c. lower; only sample lots sold. Rye easier at 84c.@85c. Whisky firmer at 98c.@99c. Pork nominally lower; spot, $20 50; $20 bid; $17, all the year; $17 50, February. Bacon, lower for small lots; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard in good demand for futures; Steam, 11¼c., all the year and November; 11⅛c., December. Live Hogs unsettled; Yorkers, $4 65@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 50; Butchers', $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 25. Cattle in good demand for shipping grades; other grades dull; good to extra native Steers, $4 50@$6; native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25; Butchers', $2 25@$2 75; Wintered Texans, $2@$4; through do., $3 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales, 25,000 bbls. Wheat lower for Spring; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 14; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 25; Extra do., $1 30. Corn quiet at 90c.@91c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 30. Corn-meal, $39 for Bolted, $38 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $32, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6¼c., to New-York; Barley, 5¼c., to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—34,300 bushels Barley, 429,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—34,400 bushels Wheat, 38,800 bushels Barley, 968,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,773,000 bushels Wheat, 761,000 bushels Corn, 318,000 bushels Oats, 285,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye. Compared with the same time last year, the deficiency is 1,319,000 bushels of Grain.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing weak; No. 1 Spring, 93c.@95c.; No. 2 do., 88c., spot; 87⅞c. October and November; No. 3 do., 84c.@84½c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c., spot; 74⅝c., October; 70¼c., November; 68½c., seller all the year; Rejected, 73½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 49⅞c.@50c., spot; 49⅜c., October; 46¾c., November. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 sold at 82c.@83c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, spot; $1 08, October. Pork firm at $19, cash and October; $17 70 seller all the year. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky, 98c. Freights dull. On Call Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 87⅜c. cash, October and November. Corn, 74⅜c., cash and October; 70¼c. November. Oats, 49¾c.@49⅞c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 06½; December, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 04; November, $1 05. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, spot, 80c.; October, 73c.; November, 67c.; December, 66c.; New, 75c.; Low Mixed, 77½c.; New, 70c.@71c.; No Grade, 76c.; New, 65c. Oats firm; advanced 1c.; No. 1 sold at 51½c.; No. 2 at 51¼c.; Michigan, 51c.; White, 52c. Freights dull. Clover-seed, $5 60; Mammoth, $5 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 18½; No. 1 White, $1 14¼@$1 14½; Amber Michigan, $1 06½. Corn dull and lower, at 82c. Oats in good demand, at 51c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, 97½c.; No. 2, 90¼c., cash, and October; November, 88⅞c. Oats unsettled and higher; No. 2 at 48c.@48½c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2 Mixed at 75c. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 1 at 85c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, cash; $1 08, October; $1 07, November; No. 3 Spring, 94c. Provisions dull; Pork, $22 50 for prime. Lard, in bbls., 14c.; in kegs, 14½c. Hams, in pickle, 12½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—13,200 bbls. Flour, 275,771 bushels Wheat, 32,500 bushels Corn, 11,591 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—11,427 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 36,927 bushels Oats, 8,224 bushels Barley Malt, 2,100 bbls. Flour. Rail Exports—16,850 bushels Wheat, 62,431 bushels Corn, 31,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights a shade off; Wheat, 9½c.@10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 5¾c. Flour quiet: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat slow; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Winter at $1 24; small lots No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 02½; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 10@$1 12; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 96c.@97c.; Red Winter, $1 12@$1 14. Corn dull; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 83c.@83½c. Oats inactive, but firm; No. 2 Western held at 55c.@56c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 25@$1 35; State, $1 20; no Western on the market. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 60@$1 70; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Rye nominal at 96c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Wool market is dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan and Indiana fine, 46c.@50c.; Medium, 53c.@54c.; Coarse, 48c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 50c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.@43c.; Canada, Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 42c.@45c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 25c.; California, fine and medium, 29c.@37c.; California, coarse, 25c.@35c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; nominally unchanged. Corn firmer and higher; Old, 76c.@78c.; New, 55c.@60c. Oats steady at 52c.@56c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and weak; choice Western Reserve, 34c.@35c.; Central Ohio Choice, 30c.@33c.; Medium, 18c.@30c. Lard quiet; Summer, 12¾c. bid. Bulk Meats dull; sales Shoulders at 6½c.; Sides nominal. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky strong at 97c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 09; No. 2 do. at $1 04. Corn unchanged; closing firm. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 53c.; No. 2 do., 51c.; White, 54c. Petroleum steady; Standard White in car lots, 9½c.; State test, 11½c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine easy at 35¼c. Resin firm; $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—Printing Cloths steady at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra 64s, with a moderate business.

# THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 3,212 bales; gross, 3,213 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 39,503 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,653 bales; gross, 1,653 bales; exports, coastwise, 588 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,974 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—Cotton weak; ⅛c. lower to sell: Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 4,459 bales; gross, 4,459 bales; exports, coastwise, 659 bales; sales, 2,446 bales; stock, 56,841.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Cotton, demand good; offerings moderate: Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 5,175 bales; gross, 5,777 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,900 bales; stock, 51,070 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,508 bales; gross, 1,580 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 27,025 bales.

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,275, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,755, or 515 cars, against 489 cars for the same time last week; the market opened dull and slow; owners asked full last week's prices for good Cattle; common off from ⅛c.@¼c.; the bulk of receipts were common stock; some prime lots offered were quickly gobbled up; medium grade is scarce; about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales, 800 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,041 lbs. to 1,525 lbs. at $5@$7; 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 948 lbs. to 1,392 lbs., at $3 80@$6 12½; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 842 lbs. to 876 lbs., at $3 70@$4; 13 head State Oxen, averaging 1,847 lbs., at $6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,400 head, against 14,600 head for the same time last week; the market was lifeless, owners asking ¼c. advance and buyers holding off; not sufficient sales to establish prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow, and there were but few transactions; the pens are full of good stock; buyers are hanging off; prices are a shade lower; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; heavy Hogs, $6 12½@$6 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,035 head; more than one-half of the stock offered were Western Cattle; the trade was very good for handsome stock, such as well-fattened Oxen and three or four year old Steers; prices on light stock remained unchanged; ordinary grades were dull and prices a shade off; sales of choice at $10 50@$10 75; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,479 head; trade was a little inclined to drag, although prices did not really change much from last week. The best rates were 7c. There would probably have been a slight improvement this week, had it not been for considerable dead stuff received by boat from the East, that cramped the market for live stock. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4 25@$6 25; Spring Lambs, 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market dull, at easier and lower rates; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Stockers, $2 25@$3 25; common to extra Shipping, $3 50@$6 50; shipments, 1,000. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market opened dull, and declined 15c. or 20c., but closed rather more active at the decline; sales range at $4 85@$6 50, the bulk of the trading being at $5 2[illegible]@$5 75; a few lots were sold above $6; shipments, 5,000. Sheep in good demand; receipts, 1,000; prices steady and unchanged.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 20—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 103¾; New 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 28⅛; New-York Central, 95, ex interest.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market easier but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts for the past three days of Wheat have been 21,000 quarters, of which 10,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter; Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 20—Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ₱ ton. Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Fine Resin, 17s.@18s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Spanish Gold, 189@190; American, 193@194. Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 74@76 premium; short sight, gold, 94@95 premium; on Paris, 93@95 premium.

Oct. 17.—Sugar firm and in fair demand; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 16½@18 reals ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar, 15¾@16¼ reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 124,000 bxs. and 4,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 28 bxs. and 80 hhds. Exported during the week, 8,400 bxs. and 176 hhds., including 8,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $40@$42 ₱ cwt. Flour, $23 50@$26 50 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Salted, $36@$40 ₱ quintal; American Sugar-cured, $42@$46. Lard—In kegs, $43@$43 50 ₱ quintal; in tins, $46@$47. Potatoes, $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, 5¼@6 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50@$7 75. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal. Hoops nominal. Freights nominal. Exchange quiet but firm.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 21—Vanderburgh vs. Hallock. | 190—Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Daggatt. |
| 50—Smith vs. Long Island Railroad Company. | 191—Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Sutphen. |
| 72—Roe vs. The Mayor, &c. | 216—Smith vs. Doulon (No. 1.) |
| 106—Continental Bank Note Company vs. Industrial Ex. Co. | 217—Same vs. Same (No. 2.) |
| 123—Watson vs. Church. | 223—Haeffner vs. Heydecker. |
| 132—Goodman vs. Herbst. | 238—Howland vs. Hutchings, Surrogate, &c. |
| 134—Winchell vs. Winchell. | 240—Ruyter vs. Brown, &c. |
| 135—Same vs. Same. | 242—Zanguanzo vs. Brod. |
| 137—Jarves vs. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. | 243—Leman, &c. vs. Gewehr. |
| 138—Jarves vs. Alcott Manufacturing Co. | 245—The Chatham Bank vs. Speyer. |
| 142—Reed vs. Reed. | 247—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company vs. Cunningham. |
| 177—Ryckman vs. Ryckman. | |

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 84—Hirsch vs. Livingston, Executor, et al. | 7—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Spofford et al. |
| 91—U. D. Sav. Inst. vs. Duryea, &c. | 8—Same vs. Same. |
| 133—People ex rel. Doyle vs. Bd. of R. and C. | 11—In the Matter, &c., of Little. |
| 199—Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al. | 74—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson. |
| 200—Godfrey vs. Moser. | 96—Bray vs. Poillon et al. |
| 203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank. | 163—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 204—Moffatt vs. Cauldwell et al. | 80—Roberts vs. Hill. |
| 205—Hall vs. Madden. | 132—People ex. rel. Schneider vs. Hartman. |
| 164—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c. | 147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen, Jr. |
| 206—Osborn vs. Keech. | 193—Saltonstall vs. Lard. |
| 207—Satterwaite vs. Vreeland et al. | 190—Clark vs. Donaldson. |
| 92—Bartlett vs. McNeil. | 103—Powers vs. Trenor. |
| 149—Excel Pet. Co. vs. Lacey, Executrix, et al. | 87—Romain et al. vs. Garth et al. |
| 150—Same vs. Same. | 88—Same vs. Same. |
| 151—Platt et al. vs. Platt. | 72—Penfield vs. James et al. |
| 156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander. | 73—Same vs. Same. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. | 2622—Tyler vs. Jacobs[illegible] |
| 1988—Vermilyea vs. Suydam et al. | 2624—Libby vs. Libby. |
| 956½—Tompkins vs. Marshall. | 2626—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 14—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell. | 2628—Brehmer et al. vs. Sterry et al. |
| 3654—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c. | 2630—Herrlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff. |
| 2610—Payne vs. Britton. | 2632—Tobias et al. vs. Ryder, impleaded. |
| 2612—Cheever vs. Dollner et al. | 2634—The Green Bay and Lake Pepin R. R. Co. vs. Gaisla. |
| 2616—Stewart et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c. | 2636—Wallace et al. vs. Am. Linen T. Co. |
| 2618—Delemater vs. Rhodes | 2640—The N. Y. Dyeing and P. Establishment vs. Adams et al. |
| 2140—Mills vs. Hildreth et al. | |
| 669—Benjamin vs. Miller. | 2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c. |
| 2188—Galligan vs. Gillen. | 2648—Henderson vs. Colly[illegible] |
| 2126—Field et al. vs. Pollock et al. | |
| 3054—Dannatt vs. The Mayor, &c. | |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 99½—Alker, P., Adm., vs. Salomon et al. | 3435—Hojer vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 1861—Smith vs. Sonnekalt et al. | 457—Bronson vs. Frothingham et al. |
| 2921—Smith vs. The Mayor. | 1899—Owens vs. Cassidy. |
| 1475—McGibbon vs. Davison. | 1845—Romaine et al. vs. Jones et al. |
| 599½—Seaver vs. Moore. | 4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff. |
| 1751—Genung vs. *Tribune Association.* | 1931—McGlynn vs. McCabe. |
| 2481—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne. | 2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt. |
| 1981—Gardner et al. vs. McNulty. | 2031—Smith vs. Fargo et al. |
| 1983—Marshall et al. vs. Am. Cor. Iron Co. | 2033—Muller vs. Perrin. |
| | 2035—Bell vs. Staples. |
| 3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintell. | 2037—Powers vs. Raynor. |
| 1951—Walsh vs. Mead. | 2039—Boyce vs. Burtnett. |
| 1959—Watson vs. Dimock. | 2041—Mott vs. Saxton et al. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Monell, C. J.*

Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Sedgwick, J.*

Case on, No. 688—Watson vs. Randell.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 24—Stuckhauser vs. Knickerbocker L. I. Co. | 53—Same vs. Same. |
| 6—Herring vs. Mortimer. | 54—Same vs. Same. |
| 39—Cashman vs. Martin. | 55—Same vs. Same. |
| 51—Same vs. Same. | 38—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett. |
| 52—Same vs. Same. | 26—Hatch vs. Churchill. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Loew, J.*

Case on, No. 1773—Shea vs. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Daly, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1918—Gross vs. Bouton. | 1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska. |
| 1176—Gorsch vs. Kissam. | |
| 1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor. | 1069—Same vs. Same. |
| | 1212—Howland vs. Murphy. |
| 344—Grinnell vs. Kemer. | 1165—Bleecker vs. Muller. |
| 1167—Towle vs. Little. | 1207—Lawrence vs. Marsh. |
| 712—Condit vs. Warren. | 969—Peck vs. Weber. |
| 1692—Brown vs. The Mayor | 2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y. |
| 1192—Gardner vs. O'Reilly. | |
| 1171—Weed, Administrator, vs. Great Western Insurance Co. | 1164—Gautier vs. Smith. |
| | 770—Jobes vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. |
| 1173—Koehuke vs. Ross. | 1154—Eicke vs. Brennan, Sheriff. |
| 1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton. | 1111—Donnelly vs. Hall. |
| 2019½—Knight vs. The Mayor. | 2055—McClosky vs. The Mayor. |
| 2188—Holt et al. vs. Schmitt. | 2174—Gillespie vs. The Mayor. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Alker, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 326—Lundberg vs. Griffis. | 1329—Devy et al. vs. Jenkins. |
| 452—Kimmell et al. vs. Nachtman. | 449—Porteus vs. Murray et al. |
| 1086—Schwarschild vs. Oppenheim. | 450—Mayer vs. Barnes. |
| 1135—Dalton vs. McDonald. | 1437—Lanahan vs. McKinley. |
| 238—Malcolm vs. Rutger's Fire Insurance Co. | 451—Jarrett vs. Vizzain. |
| 371—Gillelan vs. People's Bank. | 453—Watrous et al. vs. Reitmeyer. |
| 422—Drew vs. Page. | 454—Deitrich vs. Ettinger. |
| 1319—Schimpf vs. Rader. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1338—Kidd et al. vs. Newman. | 425—Campman vs. Crump. |
| 447—Mullen vs. Page. | 1039—Koehler vs. Gaynor. |
| 396—Hill et al. vs. Elliott. | 1262—Geissenheimer vs. Moore. |
| 46—Carr et al. vs. Fouzet S. F. Co. | 1151—Schoonmaker vs. Thompson. |
| 415—Guiterman et al. vs. Loebenberg. | 257—Fisher vs. Brady. |
| 5084—Bredo vs. Weber. | 1363—Reed vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Spaulding, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 294—Streeter vs. Morris. | 108—Zweig vs. Cahn. |
| 1057—Southard vs. Reed. | 355—Jacob et al. vs. Hyman. |
| 205—Hart vs. Gallagher. | |
| 35—Duchardt, Jr., vs. Eckstein. | 1070—Grote et al. vs. Schaefer. |
| 1097—Ruskamp vs. Joachin. | 1300—Jackson et al. vs. Smith. |
| 1187—Rosenthal vs. Solomon. | 1313—Allen vs. Miller. |
| | 1315—Sheridan vs. West. |
| 1195—Werder vs. Dorrman. | 1373—Duryee vs. Brennan. |
| 1196—Gates et al. vs. McPherson. | 1291—Falconer et al. vs. Cohen. |

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Brady, J.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The People vs. Charles J. Sheeling, robbery. | violation of the laws regulating sailors' boarding-houses. |
| The People vs. Wm. Hughes, | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Tallians, manslaughter. | Frank Rooney, grand larceny. |
| Charles Anderson, robbery. | Edward Hogan, grand larceny. |
| John Gillen, robbery. | Andrew Smith, grand larceny. |
| James Horn, robbery. | Charles E. Barker, grand larceny. |
| Cornelius Richardson, John Campbell, and Moses Rodman, robbery. | John Clark and Charles E. Morton, grand larceny. |
| Patrick Mallon, felonious assault and battery. | Julia Morris and Elmira West, grand larceny. |
| John Barne and James O'Connor, burglary. | Charles W. Pattrie, grand larceny. |
| William Houser, burglary. | Robert Smith, larceny from the person. |
| Thomas Dempsey, burglary. | Kate Lunn and Eliza Haley, larceny from the person. |
| William Minshall and William Matson, burglary. | John Cæsar Giovanni, larceny from the person. |
| Joseph Schneider, burglary. | |
| Robert P. Willett, grand larceny. | |

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

Shotwell vs. Ager; In the matter of Connor et al.; Willets vs. Tompkins; Lansing vs. Runkle; granted.

Hutchins vs. Hutchins; report of Referee confirmed; memorandum.

In the matter of Valentine; I wish to hear counsel in this case.

Wendt vs. Symmes; motion granted, and cause placed on short calendar.

Whiting Paper Company vs. Bolt; cause placed on short calendar.

Blake vs. Hunt; there is no summons in this case; see 183 Code.

Drohan vs. West; The Real Estate Trust Company vs. Conkling; references ordered.

Heyerdahl vs. Schonberg; motion denied without costs.

Mayer vs. Friedman; Anderson vs. Russell; Rosenstein vs. Clifford; The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company vs. Holmes; motions granted.

Weeks vs. Delavalette; in this case I require the report of the Referee.

In the matter of Breen; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Curtis.*

Knapp vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York, (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2;) Same vs. Same, (No. 3;) motions granted, and referred to Edmund Randolph Robinson.

The Nassau Bank vs. Coite et al.; motion granted.

Stanton vs. Strohecker; Bonnell vs. Miles, impleaded, &c.; First National Bank of Portland, Me., vs. Schuyler et al.; motions granted for fourth Friday of October Term.

Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff; motion granted to make answer more definite and certain.

Barkell, administrator, &c., vs. Welch; motion to strike out reply denied without costs.

Lehman et al. vs. Griswold; Uhde et al. vs. Hollender; motions denied without costs.

Willmont vs. Meserole et al.; motion granted, penalty of bond to be $250.

Bollen vs. Schlesinger; application granted.

Townshend vs. Malloy; proposed order settled.

Ballentine vs. Ballentine; order settled.

Howard vs. Dubois; motion to dismiss proceedings denied.

Smith et al. vs. Packard; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.*

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

*Ephraim D. Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover $5,250 and interest for seven quarters rent of premises on Forty-sixth street and East River, used as a dumping-ground for the Street Cleaning Department. It appeared that the plaintiff had dispossessed the defendant for the non-payment of the rent sued for. It also appeared that the process in the dispossess proceedings was served on Mayor Havemeyer, and no defense was made. On the present trial the dispossess proceedings were submitted by counsel on behalf of plaintiff as being conclusive on the question of tenancy of the defendant and the amount of rent due. The court held that the point of plaintiff was well taken, and ordered a judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed. The point raised on behalf of plaintiff, and sustained by the court, was regarded by counsel present in court as both a novel and important one.

Thomas Allison and Thomas J. McKee for plaintiff; D. J. Dean for the City.

# DUTIES TO BE PAID AFTER NINE YEARS.

The case of the United States against W. E. Boorsem, principal, and Robert Dumont, surety, came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. This was a case in which the importer withdrew a quantity of wine from the United States bonded warehouse and gave a bond to pay $425 25 or the duties. The wine was stored in January, 1865, and in February of the same year the importer took it out and paid the amount named in the bond to the Custom-house. In the following month the liquidation of the duties was made in the Custom-house, and it was ascertained that the amount was greater than the sum named in the bond. The importer, when called upon to pay the difference, refused on the ground that he had paid the bond and thus canceled any obligation to the United States. The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs—$252 35 in gold coin.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 20, although the attendance was large, were not particularly successful, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an executor's sale, sold the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 243 West Twenty-second street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $17,600 to Charles L. Lawrence. The same firm also offered at public auction the house and lot No. 104 West Fourteenth street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue, which property was withdrawn upon bids amounting to $26,000.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold a Spingler lease of the vacant lot, 25 by 103.3, on East Fifteenth street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth avenue, which was bought by Moses H. Grinnell for $14,000. The lease has fourteen years to run, and contains the usual renewal covenant; ground rent, $900 per annum.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of five lots together, in size 101.1 by 70, on New avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, which was purchased by James J. Phelan, plaintiff, at the rate of $1,150 per lot; total, $5,750. The five French-flat houses and lots, Nos. 502, 504, 506, 508, and 510 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 128 feet east of Avenue A, billed for sale, were withdrawn, and the legal sale of a Goelet lease of a house and lot on First avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, was adjourned *sine die.*

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 15.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 110.6 feet west of Third avenue, for $3,700; purchaser, George H. Brewster, plaintiff's attorney.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the legal sale of the premises No. 19 Barclay street and No. 24 Park place to the 27th inst.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., offered at public auction the premises No. 163 Bleecker street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with buildings thereon, which property was knocked down at $16,950, but not sold.

For the Goelet leasehold, No. 27 East Forty-sixth street, north side, 20 feet west of Madison avenue, noticed for sale by the same auctioneer, no bids were received.

The sale of Yonkers real estate, embracing some 180 lots, located respectively on Park and Lane avenues, High street, and on Avenues D, E, and F, known as the Sampson Simson estate, by A. H. Muller & Son, was a failure, only a few lots being knocked down at nominal figures, but not sold, when the balance of the property was withdrawn.

The sale of lots in Brooklyn on Monday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was also unsuccessful, none of the lots offered being disposed of.

V. K. Stevenson, No. 11 Pine street, and No. 31 East Seventeenth street, reports having sold at private contract to Richard H. Barker, the gore lot 26 by 21, on Broadway, west side, facing the Eighth avenue entrance to Central Park, 51 feet north of Fifty-ninth street, for $12,750.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, the only sales noticed are the following:

By George H. Scott, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 74, on West Twenty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Benjamin W. Hitchcock, at Flushing, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of the valuable property belonging to the estate of Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, comprising a large mansion house and eighty-three choice lots, situate respectively on Main, Amity, Union, and Locust streets, in the midst of improvements, valuable now, and certain to increase in value. Terms of sale extremely liberal. This is an important auction, and should attract attention. Maps of the property and free railway passes for the sale can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 355 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

### *EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 20.*

NEW-YORK.

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 243 West 22d st., n. s., between 7th and 8th avs., lot 25x98.9, house 40 ft. deep....$17,600

*By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.*

1 lot, (leasehold,) East 15th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x103.3; lease from Spingler estate, having 14 years to run, with renewal covenants; ground rent, $900 per annum....$14,000

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

5 lots, New av., s. e. corner of 117th st., together forming plot in size 101.1x70, $1,150 per lot....$5,750

*By William Kennelly.*

1 2-story and basement frame house and lot, East 124th st., s. s., 110.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 15.6x100.11....$3,700

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, Oct. 19.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand st., No. 380, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 25x125; Finton B. McEvoy to Timothy E. McEvoy | $38,000 |
| 16th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x117.4; T. Foster to J. Forster | 10,000 |
| 82d st., s. s., 131.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.6x102.2; James A. Suydam to Dora Karges | 7,000 |
| 114th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th av., runs e. 16 ft. to old Harlem road, thence n. e. along the road to centre line of block, between 114th and 115th sts., at point about 145 ft. w. of 4th av., thence w. 105 ft., thence s. 100.11; J. W. Allen to C. Livingston | 50 |
| 120th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11; N. D. Morgan to Catharine L. Beekman | nom. |
| Same to same; Catharine L. Beekman, widow, to the North America Life Insurance Company, New-York | nom. |
| 126th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 18.9x99.11; foreclosure; John P. O'Neill to Robert T. Clarke | 11,000 |
| Courtlandt av., s. e. corner Melrose st., 50x100, Morrisania; A. S. Schuhmann to J. G. Cornell | 20,000 |
| Willard av., s. s., 236.11 ft. w. of 1st st., 25x200 to Clinton av., Woodlawn Heights; Louis R. Ehrich, to Rebecca Ehrich, widow | 500 |
| 9th av., s. w. corner 27th st., 98.9x190; C. Johnson, to F. A. Palmer, Ca. G. ½ part | 60,000 |
| Lots Nos. 212, 215, 216, 219, 220, 223, 224, 229, to 232 inclusive, 235, 236, 239 map Inwood Farms, Morrisania; Robert T. Clarke to Robert R. Skidmore | 7,000 |
| Same property; R. E. Skidmore to R. G. Lalor | nom. |

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8th av., e. s., 74.9 ft. n. of 15th st., 19x60, foreclosure; Edward H. Hobbs, Referee, to Adolph Kuhns | $5,500 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32d st., Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61, East, 2d and 3d floors, 1 7-12 years, per year | $4,000 |
| 8th av., No. 166, 5 years, 1 year, $1 200; 4 years, per year | 1,350 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 25 EAST 73D ST., ONLY 400 FEET FROM 5th av. and grand 72d st. entrance into Central Park, new, magnificently-finished and arranged rooms, 20 foot four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; a bargain; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av., newly painted and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A SPLENDID four-story brown-stone house, on 47th st., near 6th av.; size, 18x45; lot, 100; very little cash required. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A BARGAIN!—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLings as cheap as any in the City, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; cabinet finish; $20,000 each. Also for sale or to let, partially furnished dwelling. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE, AT A SARIFICE, 3D AV. BUSINESS property, full lot, 28 feet front, worth $10,000, for $6,500, if sold before 1st of November. Apply to BENJAMIN BROWNE, 3d av., cor. 125th st., or No. 39 Nassau st., room No. 6.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, of superior design; portico stoops, cabinet finish; in West 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; part with dining-room extensions. Apply to owner on premises.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-Side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse-cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, ONE mile and a half from depot, a beautiful country residence, three to twenty-two acres, with good buildings, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, &c; price very low. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT Rye, N. Y., a cottage-house of eight rooms; rent $350 per annum. ARTHUR COLLINS, No. 58 Cliff st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of House and Lot NO. 71 SULLIVAN ST., on THURSDAY, OCT. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

# ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

A CHANCE TO BECOME RICH

BY BUYING ONE LOT.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND HITCHCOCK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY, IN THE VERY

BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.

To be sold in lots to the highest bidders, And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

**On Wednesday, Oct. 21,**

AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

## EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE, ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST., And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS, and more than likely

BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10:30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS

ON

8TH AND 9TH AVS.,

69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,

including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,

suitable for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,

will be sold at auction on

MONDAY, OCT. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 19 Barclay st.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMmon Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSE against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louisa Thurman, late Louisa Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is further adjourned until the twenty-third day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Oct. 10, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, Pine street, N. Y.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF

JOHN O'NEILL, Esq.,

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1874, AT 2:30 P. M.,

On premises, at public auction, Fifty Valuable Building Lots, fronting on Grant st., Paulison and Lafayette avs., in the City of PASSAIC, N. J., eleven miles from New-York by Erie or Morris & Essex Railroads; twenty-four trains each way daily on Erie, and twelve by Morris & Essex; five minutes' walk from depots on either road, in heart of city.

Train from foot of 23d st. at 1:15 P. M., and Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. day of sale.

Free Passes, Maps, &c., of auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE—Three story attic and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and eleven acres of ground at New-Rochelle, owned and occupied by JOHN V. D. LOOMIS, Esq. Maps and particulars at NO. 35 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.,

A first-class residence, having all the modern improvements, and very handsomely furnished; is offered for rent to a responsible tenant who will obligate himself to take good care of the furniture and appointments of the house. The same fronts on Pulaski square, and is surrounded by a first-class neighborhood. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to BLUN & DEMERE, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Savannah, Ga.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LEASE, FURNISHED, for two or three years, ten minutes' walk from depot, a first-class residence in every respect, with ample grounds; house has every comfort and convenience for either Winter or Summer; grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees. S. EDDY, 1 Park pl.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, THE TWO NEW houses, Nos. 51 and 51½ Morton st., east of Hudson st.; a very convenient and select neighborhood. Each house contains eighteen rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be let at a moderate rent to a good tenant only. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES To let in choice locations. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED—REASONABLY—The new elegantly-built and frescoed, first-class, full-size dwelling, No. 647 Madison av., 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET, CHEAP—TWO AND A HALF-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, to respectable families only. Inquire on premises, or to ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st., or No. 142 West 47th st. after 8 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., near 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, newly painted; open during the day. Inquire at No. 371 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## INSTRUCTION.

# M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

*Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.*

*The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.*

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 112 5th av.,

Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. S. Hastings, D. D., | G. L. Prentiss, D. D., |
| Howard Crosby, D. D. | H. E. Montgomery, D. D., |
| T. Gallaudet, D. D., | Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., |
| J. O. Murray, D. D., | Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D. |
| E. H. Chapin, D. D., | Prof. C. Short, LL. D., |
| H. D. Ganse, D. D., | Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D. |

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Elementary Class for boys from eight upward. SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,

Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, will reopen her

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. EDWARDS. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian, and music; terms from $8 to $10 per quarter for each, according to time. Arrangements made for classes at reduced rates. Call or address TEACHER, No. 39 West 24th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 210 Times Office.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

*No. 108 West 59th st.*

*on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

*This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.*

*Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.*

*It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

*Charlier Institute*

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

# Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU

is now forming Evening and Afternoon Classes of

CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.

Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

NO. 58 PARK AV.,

For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family.

REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED A. D., 1820.

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,

(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.

REOPENED SEPT. 23.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FRODOR THORSON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

## TEACHERS.

A SCHOLAR AND GOLD MEDALIST OF FOReign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPErience in teaching, having a part of her time unoccupied, would like to make an engagement in a school or to give private lessons; the best of references can be given. Address A. M., Box No. 29 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES another private pupil. Address A. H. Z., Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.

ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

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PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the third Monday of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order changing the name of the Corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to the "Mariners' Family Asylum."

Dated Sept. 19, 1874.

MRS. C. J. CORNING, First Directress.

BEVAN & GOVE, Attorneys. s23-1aw6wW

## SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| *Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7 |
| Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24 | *Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11 |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28 | China, Saturday, Nov. 14 |
| Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31 | *Russia, Wed'sday, Nov. 18 |
| *Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4 | |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

# STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA....Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE....Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| England....Oct. 24, 3 P. M. | Erin....Nov. 7, 3 P. M. |
| Spain....Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Egypt....Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE....Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES....Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA....Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL....Oct. 8
ATLAS....Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP

TO

PANAMA AND RETURN,

On the new and splendid steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.

Capt. JEFF. MAURY,

Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.

Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at

$100 CURRENCY.

To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874.

This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.

A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF, Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE....Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN....Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nederland, | Oct. 17 | Colina, | Oct. 29 |
| Vaderland, | Nov. 10 | Switzerland, | Nov. 22 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | | For New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaderland, | Oct. 17 | Switzerland, | Oct. 29 |
| Nederland, | Nov. 10 | Colina, | Nov. 22 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

John McDonald, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery pl.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA....Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)....Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA....Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA....Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campechy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA....Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO....Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 22.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Oct. 24.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Oct. 10. 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, Oct. 10. 7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 13th.... 8:00 A. M. | Monday, 12th.... 7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 15th. 10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 14th. 7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 17th. 12:00 M. | Friday, 16th.... 8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 20th.... 10:00 A. M. | Monday, 19th.... 10:30 A. M. |
| | Tuesday, 20th.... 2:30 P. M. |

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare, 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS,) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P.M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES F. PARKER,

my6-1aw6mW*

Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.

m20-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, trustee of the estate and effects of Francis B. O'Connor, a bankrupt, hereby gives notice that a final dividend will be declared among the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have proved their claims, on or about the 18th day of November, 1874. All creditors, or other interested parties, are requested to prove their claims before, or file their proved claims with, James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on or before that day.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, Trustee.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. o14-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. SHELDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George H. Sheldon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS O'HAGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Francis O'Hagan, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Mariner A. Wilder and Victor A. Wilder, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM R. MOWE, Assignee.

o14-1aw3wW*

FURNACES WANTED.

Second hand furnaces wanted, suitable for heating schools of ...